

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Tomorrow's temp. 40-50 (F-31).
 YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 40-50 (F-31).
 NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 32-33 (F-0).
 WASHINGTON: Cloudy. Temp. 32-33 (F-0).
 LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 32-33 (F-0).
 ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

D. 27,687

African Rioting Spreads to Near Salisbury Center

SALISBURY, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Rioting African youths tonight looted shops and stoned cars, injuring at least 10 Europeans, as violence spread to within a mile of the city center of Salisbury.

The main rioting came in the Salisbury African suburb of Harari, with a population of about 60,000. At about the same time riots were reported at the town of Fort Victoria, 200 miles south of the capital.

Police used tear gas to break up marauding bands in both Harari and Fort Victoria, only one day after they had finally stamped out three days of rioting in the midlands city of Gwelo.

In Harari, riot police armed with submachine guns patrolled the streets tonight. One policeman said: "We are trying to keep them on the run. And when we catch them looting we'll shoot to kill."

Cars were overturned and set alight, a bus was stoned and a Dominican nun was taken to a hospital after her car was hit by a barrage of stones. A 25-year-old European girl, also caught in the stoning, was hospitalized with a fractured skull.

Some gangs raided into Salisbury itself, smashing car windows and stoning passing cars only a mile from the city center.

In one of Harari's main streets a whole row of African and Indian-owned shops was stoned and looted.

The background of unrest in Rhodesia has been heightened by the detention of two prominent white supporters of the anti-apartheid struggle, former Southern Rhodesia Prime Minister Garfield Todd and his 28-year-old daughter, Judith.

They were detained last night at their cattle ranch near Shabani, not far away from Gwelo, under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, the government's principal weapon against subversion.

According to the British government, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said Mr. Todd, 63, and his daughter were "previously detained because of the internal security situation."

But the British Peace Commission now in Rhodesia has "urgently" asked the Salisbury government to give its reasons for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Cairo Announces Austerity, Military Training Measures

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The government announced tonight a series of measures ranging from cuts in public expenditures to military training for university students, as part of its campaign to prepare the nation for the "inevitable battle" against Israel.

The Cairo radio said the measures, which it described as "only the first step," were taken at a four-hour cabinet meeting chaired by Premier Anwar Sadat.

The announcement indicated that the government has bowed to some of the demands of students, including increased military training at the campus.

The government's reaction to other student demands, such as a ban on the wearing of military uniforms, was not immediately clear. A student congress will be organized in the near future, however, possibly to discuss these demands, political sources said.

The radio said all government departments and youth training centers will be used for the training of civil defense volunteers.

Spending Cuts Set. The armed forces have been ordered to cut their military expenditures for more than six months, and hours of military training at the campus were reduced, the radio added.

Cuts of public expenditures included a ban on the travel of ministers and senior officials except with the permission of the cabinet itself.

Other austerity measures included: A ban on the buying of new cars for government departments and public companies, unless this can be financed by the selling of used cars.

A 20 percent cut in allocations for rent, telephones, water and electricity supplies of government departments and public companies.

Abolition of all extra privileges enjoyed by senior officials, such as using of government cars for personal purposes.

University students, who are pressing for action against Israel



MEETING ON MALTA—From left, Lord Carrington, British defense minister; Joseph Luns, NATO secretary-general, and Dom Mintoff, Maltese prime minister, in Rome yesterday for further talks about NATO military bases on Malta.

Some Progress Reported as Malta Talks Resume in Rome

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Talks on the use of military bases in Malta by British and allied forces resumed here today, and some progress toward an agreement was reported tonight.

The principals in the negotia-

tions were Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta, British defense Minister Lord Carrington, and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

The three men held a first

meeting in Rome Saturday. To-

day they conferred for three and a half hours in the presence of

Aldo Moro, foreign minister in

the government of Premier Emilio Colombo, which resigned last Saturday and is now acting as a caretaker administration.

Mr. Luns returned to the al-

liance's Brussels headquarters to-

night. Mr. Mintoff and Lord Car-

rington are scheduled to continue

negotiating here tomorrow morn-

ing.

Before leaving, Mr. Luns told newsmen he had given Mr. Min-

toff a complete picture of the

contributions that the alliance

was prepared to make to secure

continued use of facilities in

Malta. He mentioned proposals

for a down payment, annual ren-

tal amounts, loans and technical

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Warning on Expropriations

Nixon Sets Tough New Aid Policy

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—President Nixon today issued a tough new aid policy that warned of retaliation against foreign governments that confiscate American-owned property without prompt and adequate payment.

Such retaliation would include cutting off U.S. aid and opposing loans to the offending government from international develop-

ment banks.

The President's announcement came in a four-page White House statement on "economic assistance and investment security in developing nations."

Mr. Nixon did not single out any government, although last summer Chile, under Socialist President Salvador Allende, expropriated without compensation American-owned copper mines valued at hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Nixon said that "under international law, the United States has a right to expect that any taking of American private property will be nondiscriminatory; that it will be for a public purpose; and that its citizens will receive prompt, adequate, and effective compensation from the expropriating country."

The President continued: "Thus, when a country expropriates a significant U.S. interest without making reasonable provision for such compensation to U.S. citizens, we will presume that the U.S. will not extend new bilateral economic benefits to the expropriating country unless and

until it is determined that the country is taking reasonable steps to provide adequate compensation or that there are major factors affecting U.S. interests which require continuance of all or part of these benefits."

"In the face of the expropriatory circumstances just described, we will presume that the United States government will withhold its support from loans under consideration in multilateral development banks."

"Humanitarian assistance will, of course, continue to receive special consideration under such circumstances."

Under the voting system used by the World Bank and other such development agencies, the

United States—the leading contributor to such banks—could effectively block almost any project it opposed.

The President said the government would closely follow each potential expropriation case and a special panel under the Council of Economic Advisors would recommend courses of action.

Moreover, Mr. Nixon said, the Department of State, Treasury and Commerce will step up "their interchange of views with the business community on problems relating to private U.S. investment abroad in order to improve government and business aware-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Swedes Trying 'Hotel' Jails

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19 (AP).—Swedish police have been experimenting with "hotel atmosphere" jails.

Instead of being taken to foul-smelling, bare cells Stockholm drunks "have found themselves drinking tea in agreeable surroundings, which include a hot shower, wetted washed sheets and a healthy sleep," a police report said.

The report said a third of the drunks were "noncommittal" about the new treatment; a third expressed "positive surprise" and the rest refused to be taken to anything but the dingy cells they were used to.

Russian Ships Sailing to U.S. Port

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A diplomatic impasse was broken today when two Soviet fishing ships arrested for intruding into American waters off Alaska agreed to sail into Adak Island for a hearing on the charges.

The Soviet fish factory ship Lamut and the fishing trawler Kolyan got under way this morning after refusing earlier to sail to the U.S. Naval Station at Adak, some 600 miles south of St. Matthew Island, where the violations allegedly occurred.

The Coast Guard sent a second cutter, the Balsam, from Adak to join the Storik, which made the arrests Monday night.

The Coast Guard estimated it would take two days for the ships to reach Adak, meaning an arrival on Friday.

Coast Guard spokesmen at headquarters here said it would be up to the Justice Department whether to conduct legal proceedings at Adak or to try the Soviet representatives of the ships elsewhere, perhaps Anchorage.

Early yesterday, the State Department acknowledged that it had been in touch with the Soviet Embassy here on the incident. State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray told newsmen

that the Russians had suggested sending their ship personnel to Adak instead of taking the time to sail the ship themselves to the island.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman,

in elaborating on this idea, said that his government did not want its fish factory ship to lose time and disrupt its processing sched-

ules by sailing to Adak.

Vladimir Artemov, commander of the Soviet 80-ship Bering Sea fishing fleet, aboard the Lamut, was arrested and transferred to the Storik early yesterday. Then the Russians, denying any violation of U.S. fishing regulations, refused demands to sail to Adak.

"The Russians insisted they strayed accidentally into U.S. fishing waters, seeking shelter from heavy ice and 'unforeseen circumstances,'" the Soviet Embassy offered to permit Mr. Artemov to go to Adak with his Coast Guard captors if the two vessels were freed, but the United States apparently refused.

The Coast Guard, which contends that the Kolyan was transferring a cargo of fish to the Lamut when both were seized, had vowed to tow the Lamut to port, if necessary, to make formal charges that could result in fines of \$100,000.

Under construction at a shipyard at Nikolayev on the Black Sea, they say, is a very large vessel containing what appear to be aircraft elevator wells and large tanks for aviation fuel.

Current estimates are that the ship, when completed in about two years, will be in the 20,000- to 30,000-ton class. That would approach the size of the American Essex class carrier and would be the largest warship in the Soviet fleet.

Russia Believed Planning Carrier

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—U.S. military analysts believe the Soviet Union might be building its first aircraft carrier.

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Threaten Execution Over Labor Dispute

Basque Separatists Kidnap Industrialist

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Four armed men attacked the car of a Basque industrialist today and kidnapped him as he was driving to work on the outskirts of Bilbao, Spain's big northern industrial city.

The kidnappers forced Lorenzo Zabala out of his bullet-riddled car at pistol point and drove off with him in the stolen car they had used for the ambush near one of his factories. As they fled, they fired at a factory guard who tried to come to his aid.

Moments later, ETA, the militant Basque separatist underground, announced it "will execute" the 44-year-old father of four children by 8 a.m. on Monday unless his associates reinstate 133 Basque workers he fired last month because they struck for higher wages.

In a communiqué delivered to a Bilbao newspaper and radio station, ETA (which stands for Freedom for the Basque Nation) also demanded that the workers

Reds Coordinate Action

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Nixon administration officials say the timing of political attacks around the world on U.S. policy in Indochina is being coordinated with North Vietnam's military offensive to coincide with the President's trip to Peking next month.

North Vietnam reportedly learned of President Nixon's Feb. 21-28 visit to Peking before it was announced, and began its

military and political plans to protect its own interests.

U.S. intelligence is said to have learned in early November that Hanoi's leaders wanted a world campaign against American policy in Indochina to take place before Feb. 20.

That date meant nothing then to most American officials, because plans for the President's trip were kept secret inside the administration. It was not until Nov. 29—when the United States and China jointly announced the visit—that the implications of the earlier information geared to a Feb. 20 date became apparent.

One event that U.S. officials claim they can clearly trace to Hanoi's desire for world political action before Feb. 20 is a scheduled "World Assembly for Peace and Independence of Indochina."

This conference, according to its organizers, is scheduled to take place Feb. 1-13 in Versailles, despite reported American attempts to dissuade the French government from permitting it in proximity to the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks in Paris.

This conference is supported by the Stockholm Conference and the World Peace Conference headquartered in Vietnam. Participants are expected to include a wide spectrum of non-Communist and Communist groups. According to its organizers, the goal is to denounce the continuation, intensification and extension of the war and to "unmask the real character of the conflict" in a world-coordinated protest.

A separate conference of "Indochina Peoples" is scheduled to take place at an undisclosed site (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

MiG-21 Downed Over N. Vietnam; 1st Since May '70

SAIGON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A U.S. Navy F-4 jet today shot down a North Vietnamese MiG-21 with "Sidewinder" missiles over North Vietnam.

It was the first North Vietnamese warplane shot down since another F-4 Phantom downed one of the Soviet-made MiGs on May 23, 1970.

The action came over the Quang Lang airfield, near Ha Tien and 155 miles south of Hanoi. Minutes before, a U.S. reconnaissance plane and its escorts had come under heavy anti-aircraft fire and surface-to-air missiles from the North Vietnamese base.

U.S. spokesmen said eight of the F-4's-supplied SAM-2 missiles and bursts of conventional anti-aircraft fire aimed at the Navy F-4 reconnaissance plane and its escorts caused minor damage to one A-7 Corsair jet fighter.

They said, however, that all the planes returned safely to their aircraft carriers in the Tonkin Gulf with no casualties. Air activity over and near North Vietnam has been building up recently. An F-4 was jumped by a squadron of MiG-21s and shot down last Dec. 18. Two other Phantoms were chased by the MiGs until they ran out of fuel and crashed near the northern port city of Haiphong.

In South Vietnam, meanwhile, the B-53 bomber fleet was reported carrying out the heaviest raids in almost two years against positions in the Central Highlands.

American spokesmen said 11 waves of the Stratofortresses, based in Thailand, dumped about 900 tons of high explosives during the past three days on the thickly jungled mountains near where the South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia borders meet.

Allied intelligence had reported North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces massing in the area for a offensive. In the rest of Vietnam, Communist forces maintained a relatively high level of shelling and small-scale ground attacks. U.S. spokesmen reported the return of the aircraft carrier Enterprise to the Tonkin Gulf after a month in the Indian Ocean during the Indo-Pakistani war.

In Laos, meanwhile, sources said U.S. aircraft hummed up to 250 more strikes today against the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Despite the recent heavy bombing, the Cambodian Command said in Phnom Penh that two or three new regiments of North Vietnamese have moved down the trail, bringing the total number of Communist troops estimated in Cambodia to between 65,000 and 70,000.

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U.S. Sees Political Attacks Tied to Nixon's Peking Visit

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Lorenzo Zabala

ETA said Mr. Zabala had been "arrested" because he was "exploiting" the Basque workers, and because he represented Spain's "fascist bourgeoisie."

Police sources said later the car from which the guerrillas kidnapped Mr. Zabala was found in Bilbao seven hours after the abduction. The Associated Press reported, the sources said the kidnappers were believed to be in a hideout at Eibar, 75 miles east of Bilbao.

The kidnapping—and student unrest in Madrid—pose a serious challenge to the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, in recent months the regime has tried to defuse potential political and labor trouble by widespread arrests throughout the country.

Some observers are of the opinion that Gen. Franco may have to suspend civil liberties if unrest continues and if ETA continues its daring operations in the Basque provinces.

ETA's communiqué said the organization was fighting for the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Canada Bans Most Gulf Seal Hunting a Year

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 (UPI).

The Canadian government yesterday banned for a year most of the Gulf of St. Lawrence baby-seal hunt.

Minister of Fisheries Jack Davis said the partial ban was prompted by conservation considerations rather than by pressure from humane groups protesting the club-killing of white-tailed seals.

The government's partial ban, stopping ship and aircraft operations in the all-Canadian gulf waters is for 1973, and "not for all time," Mr. Davis emphasized.

Meanwhile, land-based hunters in the maritime provinces may continue to go out on the ice to take seals.

'Acting' Dropped From Title**Peking Labels Chi Peng-fei 'Foreign Minister' in Dispatch**

HONG KONG, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—China has appointed Chi Peng-fei as foreign minister following the death of Chen Yi on Jan. 6, according to the New China News Agency.

Taiwan Goes Over to a 2-China Policy

MANILA, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Nationalist Chinese Foreign Minister Chow Shun-kai said today that Taiwan is willing to maintain ties with friendly nations which have established diplomatic relations with Peking.

Mr. Chow also said there may be some contacts with Eastern European countries "unfriendly to the Chinese Communists" and not opposed to Taiwan. He told newsmen on arrival for a two-day visit en route home from the inauguration of President William Tolbert of Monrovia that Taiwan has "a system of priorities as to future diplomacy."

"First of all, we should devote our resources more to our friends; next, I think, with countries which are not Communist but with relations with Peking. Thirdly, there are so-called socialist countries which are not in sympathy with the Chinese Communists. If they are not against us, there might be some opportunities for trade, tourism and other contacts."

Mr. Chow was asked about moves by Senegal to maintain ties with Taiwan after its establishment of diplomatic relations with Peking.

"I was informed of this when I was in Liberia. It is the desire of the president of Senegal to continue relations with us and naturally we would like to reciprocate," Mr. Chow said.

Nationalist China previously broke off relations with nations which had extended recognition to Peking.

Mr. Chow ruled out the possibility that Nationalist China will again seek membership in the United Nations following its decision to admit Peking and expel Taiwan.

On President Nixon's coming trip to Peking, Mr. Chow said the visit should not be at the expense of any country. "I don't think we should be overly excited about this visit," he said.

Taipei Assails Peking Bid

TAIPEI, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Nationalist China condemned as "outrageous" yesterday a Communist Chinese request to the UN that Taiwan be expelled from all UN organizations. The Nationalists called for "worldwide condemnation" of Peking's move.

A statement said that Communist China "is in no position to deprive, or suggest to deprive, the people of the Republic of China of their right to benefit from the programs offered by the United Nations."

Iran Goes to UN On Expulsions

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 19 (AP).—Iran has charged that more than 60,000 Iranians have been expelled from Iraq in the past 3 1/2 months and asked the UN Commission on Human Rights to take up the issue.

Ambassador Farouk Hoveyda of Iran said yesterday in a letter to the commission that the Iraqi government has "permanently violated the most elementary human rights and has trampled the universally recognized principles of international law."

The letter stated: "The hostile campaign launched against the Iranian communities is of such magnitude that no Iranian in Iraq can be secure from arbitrary arrest and summary expulsion no matter where he lives or how long he has lived there."

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Journalists Given Visit to Long Cheng**Vital Ridge at Laos Base Is Recaptured**

LONG CHENG, Laos, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The United States lifted today its veil of secrecy from this strategic Laotian government base in north-central Laos while bitter fighting raged around it and its fate still was in doubt.

Journalists were given a look at the stronghold where the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had trained, advised and paid Mao irregulars for the past decade.

On recaptured "Skyline Ridge," which overlooks the base and is considered vital to its defense, the commander of the government forces was wounded shortly after he spoke to newsmen.

Maj. Chanb, commander of the four battered government battalions on the ridge, was asked how many casualties his men had suffered since assaulting the ridge Sunday.

About two minutes later, a North Vietnamese 82-mm mortar burst near his bunker command post and a pea-sized piece of shrapnel penetrated the back of the major's head.

Several other young soldiers were wounded when another round slammed into the ground minutes later.

About 100 yards or so forward, government forces were fighting North Vietnamese who had stubbornly defended every yard of the ground they had lost along the ridge line during the past several days.

Gen. Vang Pao, commander of the Mao tribesmen and regular forces at Long Cheng, was at his command post on high ground adjacent to the ridge. He was optimistic, although it appeared unlikely that the Americans would be able to put back any of their secret equipment, including cryptographic machines into Long Cheng soon.

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RHODESIAN RIOTING—Africans burning articles taken from shops in Gwelo township Tuesday, third day of demonstrations against British-Rhodesian settlement plan.

Todd Case Stirs Criticism**Britain, Alarmed by Events, Sends Emissary to Rhodesia**

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The British government, alarmed by developments in Rhodesia, sent a special emissary today to appraise the situation.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the foreign secretary, told the House of Commons that Philip Mansfield was flying to Rhodesia tonight. Mr. Mansfield heads the Rhodesian political department in the Foreign Office and played a large part in arranging the proposed settlement between Britain and its rebel territory.

Tonight the whole prospect of that settlement ever becoming a fact seemed to be fading. The rapid succession of events in Rhodesia was seen here as making the chance for the necessary approval increasingly slim.

Sign of Panic Seen

The arrest and detention of Garfield Todd, a former Rhodesian prime minister, and his daughter Judith were regarded here as particularly serious. Many observers saw them as a sign of panic on the part of Ian Smith, prime minister in the white rebel Rhodesian regime.

Even some commentators who have strongly supported a settlement of the long dispute with Rhodesia were highly critical of Mr. Smith's action.

For example, the retired editor of the Daily Express, Derek Marks, said in an article that the detention of the Todds was a "major mistake." The Daily Express has been a leading advocate of settlement, and its proprietor, Sir Max Aitken, actually helped to arrange the meetings with Mr. Smith that led to the agreement on terms.

Sir Alec's appearance in the House led to an uproar. The Labor benches roared with disapproval when he refused to criticize Mr. Smith before obtaining more facts.

Sir Alec did begin by saying that "recent events have caused general concern." He mentioned the case of the Todds particularly and said that on hearing of their arrest he had immediately sent a message to Mr. Smith seeking an explanation.

Mr. Smith replied that Mr. Todd and his daughter had been arrested not because of their "publicly stated opposition to the settlement proposals," but because of "unsubstantiated security grounds and the need to maintain law and order in Rhodesia."

There was derisive laughter from Labor members at this statement. But Sir Alec said it was not for the British government but for the special commission now studying whether the settlement proposals have the approval of Rhodesians to decide whether "normal political activities" were being permitted.

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Africans Riot Near Center Of Salisbury

(Continued from Page 1)

detaining them, a commission spokesman said today.

The 16-man commission only this week started sounding out opinion of blacks and whites in this breakaway British colony on acceptance of terms agreed by Britain and Mr. Smith's government for settlement of the independence issue.

At Fort Victoria, today's outbreak followed a visit to the town by two British commissioners touring the area.

At one stage today the commissioners had to call off one meeting when cheerleaders for the militant anti-settlement African National Council prevented the commissioners from proceeding as they wished.

Police used nightsticks, riot shields and tear gas at one point to clear a chanting crowd of youths in a township shopping center.

Central figure in the new outbreak of violence was a local African member of Parliament, Joshua Gondo, who has been almost a lone voice among leading Africans in backing the settlement proposals.

Mr. Gondo was stoned earlier in the day by young African demonstrators. It was near his place of business that youths started their chanting of anti-settlement slogans.

The tear gas scattered them, but they returned in the narrow alleys of the township which they had blocked with scores of overturned garbage cans, tree stumps, large rocks and lengths of sewer pipe. A tractor was set alight and a journalist's car was stoned when he attempted to enter the township area.

Meanwhile, the multiracial center party announced that two meetings it had planned had been banned by the government. The meetings were to bring pro and anti-settlement Africans together for debate.

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Malik Accused in Atrocities**Bangladesh Claims It Holds Ex-Governor; Denial by India**

DAKKA, Jan. 19 (UPI).—High-ranking officials of the Bangladesh government said today that the former governor of the Pakistani occupation regime has been quietly turned over to the Bangladesh authorities to stand trial for complicity in atrocity killings of Bengalis.

At the same time Indian military officers continued to maintain that the official, A. M. Malik, was still in custody under the guard at the Dacca military cantonment, where he was taken at the time of the Pakistani surrender last Dec. 16.

Kamal Hussain, law minister of the Bangladesh government and the man with ultimate responsibility for the preparation of charges against Mr. Malik and other persons accused of war crimes, said today that the former governor was in Bangladesh custody.

Mr. Hussain gave no other details, but other sources within the Bangladesh government said that Mr. Malik and some ministers of his cabinet had been moved to the Dacca central jail within the past few days.

Custody of Mr. Malik, who is himself a Bengali, has been a priority matter for the Bangladesh government.

Last month the Bangladesh home minister at that time, A. H. Kamaruzzaman, announced that the former governor had been turned over to the Bangladesh government. Indian Army officers later produced Mr. Malik to prove that the announcement was not true.

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Plan for Fiscal 1975

McGovern Proposes to Cut Defense Budget by a Third

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Sen. George S. McGovern, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, offered an alternative defense budget today that he said would maintain current capabilities while reducing waste, duplication and overkill.

Under his program, the United

States would spend a third less for defense in fiscal 1975 than is expected and would have a third fewer servicemen on active duty.

His proposed \$54.9-billion budget, he said, is "an amount that is more than ample to meet foreseeable military threats to our security."

The South Dakota senator added that it was "a defense posture with which all Americans can feel secure and confident that hard-earned tax dollars are not being wasted."

The \$54.9-billion budget—assuming continued 4 percent inflation for the next two years—contrasts with an \$83 or \$85-billion 1975 defense budget expected to be announced next week by the Nixon administration.

No Draft in Plans
The McGovern budget would keep 1,735,000 volunteers—there would be no draft—on active duty, compared with 2,505,000 now on duty.

There would be no Safeguard antiballistic missile system, no multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles, no B-1 bombers and no F-15 fighter planes for the Navy.

Conversion of Polaris submarines to the Poseidon missile would be halted after seven are converted and the submarine force maintained at 41.

The McGovern proposal, worked on since last spring by aides led by John D. Boland, a legislative assistant, assumes the Soviet Union and China "will remain actively hostile to U.S. interests."

It also recognizes a need for a nuclear deterrent, U.S. forces in Europe, general purpose forces in case of unforeseen dangers and intensive research and development efforts, Sen. McGovern said.

The alternative budget was designed for 1975, aides said, because that would be the first year Mr. McGovern would be totally responsible for, if he is elected in November. The 1974 budget would be influenced by commitments made by the end of the current presidential term, they said.

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U.S., Russia To Continue Trade Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (NYT).

After two weeks of relatively unpublicized talks, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed yesterday to continue discussions on expanding foreign trade when Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev visits Washington.

A statement issued at the close of talks between U.S. and Soviet officials at the Commerce Department said that both sides "reaffirmed their desire for increased trade and industrial relations," but noted that there are at present "substantial deterrents to the 'full realization' of Soviet-American trade."

Taking note of the Nixon administration's desire to link trade with overall improvement in political relations, the statement said that "there was recognition that commerce between the two countries would benefit from further improvement in the political climate."

The talks, which began Jan. 8, were conducted by delegations headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alexei N. Manukhin and Harold B. Scott, assistant secretary of commerce for domestic and international business.

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OUSTED PROTESTERS—Demonstrators in behalf of a move by Rep. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y., to censure President Nixon for not setting a date for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina leaving the Capitol Tuesday after they were ejected from galleries.

A Return to Spartan Program

Army Opts for Basic Training Without Beer and Curtains

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 19 (NYT).—After a year-long experiment in liberalization, the Army has decided to tighten up again on its eight-week basic training course, that once-bibulous device used to transform civilians into hardened, disciplined soldiers.

The barracks beer machine that quenched the thirst of dusty recruits and irked crusty drill sergeants will be removed.

The barracks will no longer be divided into private cubicles with colorful curtains, but will revert to the big, open, olive-drab dormitories that are familiar to millions of old soldiers.

Finally, the basic physical training program will be toughened, with a return to such requirements as jogging from one drill area to the next and with re-institution of the "daily dozen," those highly stylized exercises done every morning, en masse, with much grunting and groaning.

After a Long Look
"We've taken a long look at things, experimented around, and now we've decided that the relatively spartan environment is the best for recruits," said Brig. Gen. Ira Hunt, the man in charge of the Army's Training Command, headquartered here.

The experiment began about a year ago when the Army started to think seriously about how to become an all-volunteer force. One of the conclusions reached was that young men might be more inclined to join up if Army life were made more appealing.

Although the retrenching indicates that the Pentagon has since concluded that some of the experimentation went too far, certain innovations apparently will become permanent, as recruiters report that young Americans seem impressed by the "new Army."

For example, there are no plans to reinstitute the reveille formation for recruits. They now need arise only in time to show up for their first class or work detail.

Weekend Passes
Furthermore, recruits will continue to receive weekend passes during the final month of their training. Drill sergeants, however, may withhold the passes of men who do not train properly during the week.

The tightening up of the basic training program is scheduled to go into full effect on Feb. 14. At that time, the Army also intends to lengthen the training program by three days, in addition to adding courses in weaponry, communications, escape and evasion and character guidance.

The amount of classroom lecturing will be reduced in favor of more "hands-on," performance-oriented training.

Chicago Indicts AWOL Soldier in Bomb Planting

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (AP).—Ronald Kaufman, an AWOL soldier with a doctorate in psychology, was indicted here yesterday by a grand jury in attempts to bomb three Chicago banks.

Three of the 16 counts in the indictment concerned the planting of time bombs in safety deposit boxes in the Chicago banks. Similar bombs were found in banks in New York and San Francisco.

U.S. Attorney James R. Thompson said the other counts charged Mr. Kaufman with possession of unregistered firearms—the explosive devices placed in the three banks—with the construction of illegal explosive devices and with the sending of threats to damage and destroy property.

The FBI said that fingerprints taken from the bombs identified Mr. Kaufman as the man who placed them in safe deposit boxes in a plot to free what were described as political prisoners.

Union, Shippers Set New Talks in Dock Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (AP).—The striking West Coast longshoremen's union and shippers have agreed to resume negotiations as soon as possible, the union president, Harry Bridges, announced today.

The announcement that talks would be resumed by Monday at the latest came as the White House prepared legislation that would force the strikers back to work.

The renewed strike by 13,000 dockworkers closed 24 ports after negotiations ended last Monday morning.

House Evicts Women Urging Nixon Censure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).

Several hundred women, supporting censure of President Nixon, demonstrated in the House of Representatives galleries yesterday. When they were evicted, they left their protest banners pinned to the White House fence.

The demonstration began with ripples of applause when Rep. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y., offered her resolution on the House floor to censure Mr. Nixon for not setting a date for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

After three other House members had spoken in support of the censure resolution, the women brought out a broadside of forbidden signs. Speaker Carl Albert, who had been warning all along that demonstrations were not allowed, directed doorkeepers to clear the galleries.

After the women in the galleries were evicted, they moved to the front steps of the House wing and staged a rally denouncing Mr. Nixon, the war and high prices.

"Miracle" Painting Stolen

CORTONA, Italy, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—A 13th-century painting credited by Catholics with miraculous powers has been stolen from a monastery cell here once inhabited by St. Francis of Assisi, police announced yesterday.

The painting, on wood by an unknown Tuscan artist, represents the Virgin and Child. St. Francis is reported to have prayed frequently before it.

Madrid Talks Are Spurned By Students

They Ask for Removal Of Police on Campus

MADRID, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Student organizers refused today to take up an offer from university authorities to negotiate an end to student disturbances at Madrid's three campuses, student sources said.

Assemblies of various student bodies at Madrid's central campus were adjourned without a decision, and student sources said there will be no further deliberation as long as riot police are patrolling the campus.

The offer was made yesterday by Rector Jose Botella Llusia, who said the governing board of Madrid University was willing to negotiate with the students over their grievances which produced three days of rioting, strikes and demonstrations.

Students of Madrid's two other campuses, the Polytechnic and the autonomous universities, have supported their colleagues at the central university with scattered sympathy strikes. The unrest erupted over the suspension of 4,000 medical students who boycotted classes for seven weeks.

Course Extended
The boycott stemmed from a change in curriculum for medical students—which extends the course from six to seven years.

The seventh year, which the students are protesting, would be spent as a poorly paid intern.

In another trial of students which opened today, two Madrid University undergraduates went before the Public Order Court on charges of illicit association and illegal propaganda.

The prosecution asked that they be sentenced to four and two years, respectively, for having belonged to the outlawed Spanish Communist party and hidden subversive literature in their rooms.

One of the defendants was identified as Santiago Carvallo, a former faculty delegate of political science students at the university.

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The painting, on wood by an unknown Tuscan artist, represents the Virgin and Child. St. Francis is reported to have prayed frequently before it.

Italy Reds Ask Shift to Left In Policy or General Elections

ROME, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The Italian Communist party today demanded a shift to the left in government policy or a showdown at the polls in which democratic parties stand to lose ground to the far left and right.

The Communists, who control 8.5 million voters or more than one-fourth of the electorate, were among politicians summoned by President Giovanni Leone for consultations about Italy's 32d government crisis in 29 years.

Christian Democratic Premier Emilio Colombo resigned Saturday because of factional disputes in the government coalition.

Ghana Leader Says Nkrumah May Return, If...

ACCRA, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Ghana's new leader, Col. I. K. Acheampong, said today that former President Kwame Nkrumah could return from exile to Ghana as a private citizen.

But Col. Acheampong, who led last Thursday's coup overthrowing Prime Minister Kofi Busia, added: "If a charge is retained against him (Mr. Nkrumah), he will have to respond before the court as will all his former colleagues of the defunct Convention People's party."

Mr. Nkrumah has been in exile in Guinea since his overthrow in 1966.

Col. Acheampong declined to discuss the possibility of an amnesty for ex-President Nkrumah, and emphasized that he had not invited him to Ghana.

Waldheim to See Nixon on Monday

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 19 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will go to Washington Monday for talks with President Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and congressional leaders.

It will be Mr. Waldheim's first conference with any head of state or visit to any member capital since taking office Jan. 1.

A UN spokesman said Mr. Waldheim planned to discuss all aspects of UN affairs, but that the secretary-general "attaches considerable importance to U.S. support of the United Nations in all its forms."

There has been congressional pressure to reduce the U.S. contribution to the UN budget, which is \$213 million for 1972, from 22.5 percent to 25 percent and to cut back on voluntary contributions.

which includes four parties of the center and non-Communist left. The crisis came at a time of falling industrial production, rising consumer prices and growing public disenchantment with all politicians.

"For us Communists, the basic and urgent goal at this time is to set in motion a new type of economic development, based on the reforms demanded by the working masses, on the expansion of democracy and on the fight against fascism," parliament leader Pietro Ingrao told newsmen after the talk with Mr. Leone.

"Either change policies or face the judgment of the electorate: This is the dilemma the Christian Democrats can no longer escape."

General elections are scheduled next year, but might be advanced 12 months if the government crisis proves insoluble. With discontent against the government growing, they could be expected to result in gains for both the Communists and the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement.

The Communists have made clear that they are not seeking cabinet posts, but would be willing to support a government meeting their demands.

The demands—shared by the Socialists who were part of Mr. Colombo's coalition—include domestic reform and a less pro-American foreign policy, including diplomatic recognition of North Vietnam and East Germany.

Mr. Leone is scheduled to end his consultations Friday and is expected to designate a new premier shortly afterwards.

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The Poor Nations' Debts

The development decade, as optimists called the 1960s, is being followed by the debt decade, as realists might call the 1970s. It figured. Eager to lead their peoples into a new world, the governments of the poor nations earlier shopped the world for loans, looking for the cheapest, taking the best they could get. The rich loaned practically everywhere: Public lenders did it to buy friends and influence, to create markets for their own exports, even to do good; private lenders did it to make money. Of \$43 billion owed by the developing countries to public lenders, \$20 billion comes due in 1970-75, the World Bank says, and of \$16 billion owed to private lenders, \$13 billion is due. Until the war crisis, India's debt repayments amounted annually to half of its new loans. The problem has been thoroughly studied and anticipated; Lester Pearson called it "explosive," Rudolph Peterson called it "urgent." Yet most lenders and borrowers alike have simply shut their eyes to the day of reckoning. Now, for an increasing number of countries, it's here.

The symptoms are easily visible. Politically, debt problems mean political tension; economically, they mean economic tension. The coup the other day in Ghana, for instance, can be traced quite clearly to Prime Minister Busia's inability to meet his people's demands for a better life, and his creditors' demands for their money. The colonel who ousted him shows no promise of being able to do any better. If the experience of other coup-struck countries is a guide, he will merely use his power to try to repress the discontent that otherwise would have flowed out through democratic channels. He has his work cut out for him because the price of cocoa, the main source of Ghana's export earnings, is sharply down. Chile's case is interesting, not to say

calamitous. Its scheduled debt payments amount to a giant 35 percent of its export earnings. Currently it is trying to "renegotiate" payments of debts totaling \$3 billion. But lender governments, the international agencies such as the World Bank which they dominate, and the private banks which they influence, are more likely to reschedule debt payments for friendly governments than for a country like Chile whose relations with Washington are rather bleak. Pakistan last year declared a "moratorium" on its debt service—with no pretense at "renegotiation" and the United States took it in stride.

Anyway, governments, like Indonesia's, which do get their debts rescheduled usually must pay a price—in terms of austerity measures or privileges for foreign investors—which can become very onerous and politically unpalatable, if not at the moment, then later. Borrowers may not like it but the lenders tend to believe, in the words of the World Bank, that the answer to the debt problem lies not in "inappropriate terms" but in "the borrowing country's management of its economy."

President Nasser, when asked if Egypt were not falling into thrall to Egypt's Kremlin creditors, used to answer with a laugh that the debtor had the upper hand. This was, of course, nonsense. A lender can perhaps be defined as someone who can afford to lose his money, but the borrower is not so fortunate. A country like China, apparently alone among nations in having no foreign debt, may dissent, but for others it is surely true that, as the World Bank says, "To be able to borrow abroad is an important advantage." To keep open that advantage for the underdeveloped countries, and to keep it open on terms compatible with their progress and their dignity, is the common challenge the rich and poor now face.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Rivers of England

Over the next five years the British government plans to revive for England and Wales something of "Thames's translucent stream," Shakespeare's own Avon and the "babbling Wye." It is fitting that this comprehensive and coherent program to restore a nation's rivers—at a cost of \$3.8 billion—should take place in the country that launched the Industrial Revolution. For it was that vast upheaval that was in time to bring desolation to so many of the lovely waterways of the world.

Systematically, the Ministry for the Environment has graded every mile of Britain's streams as unpolluted (fit for swimming), doubtful, poor or grossly polluted. Most of the money (\$1.8 million for a mile of clear river water) will be spent on the 2,000 miles in classes 3 and 4. This is expected to include, principally, improvements along the

Trent, the Mersey and the Thames from the western outskirts of London to the sea. Minister Peter Walker promises in consequence that "The coming decade will provide a very considerable improvement in the quality of our rivers and seas."

The success of Britain's program could have a beneficial effect around the world—from the Rhine, the Volga and the Mississippi to Tennessee's once babbling brook, whose praises have long since been sadly abandoned to the parrot.

*I do not chatter any more.
How could my waters chatter,
Crawling along twist and shore
Chock-full of morbid matter?*

It would be worth the cost of the program just to get back to Tennessee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bhutto and Bangladesh

President Bhutto is not letting Bangladesh go easily. So it would seem at least from such dramatic gestures as his appeal to Sheikh Mujibur for the names of those the Bengali leader might want him to put under arrest for their crimes against his people. Another apparently determined gesture is the abrupt dismissal from any relations with Pakistan of countries that choose to recognize the new government in Dacca. Bulgaria, Burma, and, yesterday, Nepal, have all been ordered out of Islamabad. But that obduracy is not at all in keeping with President Bhutto's general style.

—From the Times (London).

Secret Diplomacy

The minutes of the special action group disclosed nothing essential that was not already known, at least as far as U.S. attitudes toward the India-Pakistan crisis were concerned. But they shed full light on the way American decisions are made, and were bound to embarrass Henry Kissinger. The real question, however, is not such and such a detail of the remarks by Mr. Kissinger, publicly or privately, but the policy adopted by the President from March '70 to the independence of Bangladesh.

Did U.S. national interest require maintenance of the former balance of forces between India and Pakistan, the consideration of an aberrant territorial status, the unity of two provinces 2,000 kilometers away from one another? The answer appears at least doubtful to me. In fact, President Nixon—supposing he was carried away by his personal sympathies or antipathies—felt tied to Pakistan, even under the rule of Yahya Khan's regime, by all his Asian policies and

primarily by his attempted rapprochement with China.

It is easy to understand the irritation of Nixon, unable to intervene effectively and not resigned to remain passive in the face of the event. But why did he display his ill-temper and helplessness so ostentatiously? The President said or had people say for him that Mrs. Gandhi contemplated dividing up West Pakistan, that China might have undertaken military operations against India and provoked a Soviet response—in short that the spectacular gestures, the aggressive remarks, the movements of the Seventh Fleet, were intended to prevent a general war. This version leaves me skeptical.

—From Raymond Aron in Le Figaro (Paris).

Rhodesian Message

Suddenly the Rhodesia "settlement" looks like a sellout that nobody will buy. The Pearce Commission is in Rhodesia to test the acceptability of a white man's plan for a black man's country. Even it can hardly miss the message that to many Africans the plan is not acceptable at all. Every time Rhodesian police put down a riot with tear gas or bullets the message is slammed home.

—From the Sun (London).

The violence which has broken out in Sabani and Gwelo may have other roots than the Pearce Commission's advent. But the strikers seem bolder, the sense of frustration has boiled over more fiercely, for its presence. The violence will be seen by the outside world as final disproof of the Smith claim that Africans in Rhodesia are content. Within Rhodesia the spectacle of white police battling black strikers might well sharpen African responses to the commission.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 20, 1897

NEW YORK.—The members of the Board of Health have officially pronounced pulmonary tuberculosis to be an infectious and communicable disease, the treatment of which will be subject hereafter to the same regulations as diphtheria. The president of the Health Board says this action is due to the spread of the disease, which 6,000 cases were reported officially last year, though there were probably 20,000 in the city, chiefly in the poorer tenement quarters.

Fifty Years Ago

January 20, 1922

PARIS.—Mr. Raymond Poincaré's new cabinet was supported in the French Chamber last night by the unusually large majority of 365 and it thus received a strong mandate to pursue the policy outlined by the Premier in his Ministerial statement. As he expounded his policy Mr. Poincaré was loudly applauded and he seems assured, for a time at least, of a substantial backing from all the political groups, except the Radical Left.



'If They Stay Until We Go and We Stay Until They Go, Ain't Nobody Goin' Anywhere.'

The Vietnam Trap

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The United States and North Vietnam are now trapping one another in a tragic military situation, which benefits neither side, and might be resolved to the benefit of both by a fairly modest compromise.

The one clear change in the balance of power in Indochina is that President Nixon is withdrawing the American troops faster than ever before. Leaving aside the politics and diplomacy of the problem for a moment, this is the one clear fact—the American expeditionary force will be reduced by 70,000 in the next three months, leaving a total of 69,000 Americans in Vietnam on May 1. At the same time, while Nixon is pulling out, North Vietnam is building up its reserves and apparently getting ready to launch an offensive through Laos and Cambodia against South Vietnam and the remaining American forces in the coming dry-weather season.

Dilemma

Here then is the dilemma: The more Washington withdraws, the more Hanoi thinks it has a military advantage, and the more Hanoi tries to exploit that advantage by gathering its forces for an attack, the more Nixon orders his bombers into the air to intercept the enemy supplies along the Ho Chi Minh trail and prevent the concentration of North Vietnamese men and supplies before they can hit his dwindling power and his unprepared allied force in South Vietnam.

It is easy to think of ways in which this military dilemma could have been avoided in the past. Washington could have set a date for total withdrawal of its troops, as some of us thought it should, and Hanoi could have let the American withdrawal go on and waited without threatening an offensive, which might overwhelm the South Vietnamese and even humiliate the American forces as they withdrew.

So the trap is set. The North Vietnamese are not waiting for Nixon's withdrawal, and Nixon is trying to bomb them into agreement. The reports out of U.S. military headquarters tell the story: "U.S. warplanes struck more than 250 times today at North Vietnamese supply routes," says the American Military Command out of Saigon. But the North Vietnamese offensive along the Ho Chi Minh trail goes on. Unfortunately, this dilemma is becoming an issue in the American presidential election. Muskie, Humphrey, McGovern, Lindsay and McCarthy are all saying that the problem could be resolved, if only the President would set a date certain for withdrawing all the way from Vietnam, and they may be right, but he is the only President we have, and he is obviously not going to do it.

They Want Out

But this does not prove that Hanoi is right. The officials in North Vietnam seem to be determined, not only to defeat the regime in Saigon, but to humiliate the United States, and this is probably the one thing that the American opinion will not allow. The people want out, but they don't want to have their dwindling command overwhelmed and dishonored. Accordingly, it is not quite fair for Muskie, Humphrey, McGovern and Lindsay to put all the blame

on Nixon for not ending the war by setting a date certain for getting out. Even those of us who think we should set a date for total withdrawal have to recognize the obligations on Hanoi.

The officials in North Vietnam cannot mount an offensive against the dwindling American forces, and expect Nixon to leave his command in jeopardy. Hanoi wants him to withdraw, and he is trying to withdraw, but they cannot get rid of his argument by overwhelming his military command. They should not be deceived: Washington is not Paris; American public opinion now is not like French public opinion at the time of the French defeat at Dienbienphu. On the contrary, if Hanoi tried to humiliate Nixon, it will turn the American electorate to his side, and re-elect him in November.

The dual tragedy of Vietnam is that Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon did not understand the psychology of the Vietnamese people, and now the North Vietnamese are in danger of misunderstanding the psychology of the American people.

It may seem to officials in Hanoi that the most prominent newspapers and commentators in America are critical of Nixon's Vietnam policy and would like to see him set a date for getting out all the way, but they should not assume that we are on their side, and will support them in their coming offensive against Saigon and the disappearing American command.

The opposition to Nixon on Vietnam in the United States is for compromise, and not for humiliation, for getting out of Vietnam, but not for getting out in rout and disaster.

Hanoi can get a compromise in this situation. It can get American power out of Indochina, if it will guarantee private

Letters

Muskie and Ticket

The indignation outcry produced by Sen. Muskie's statement that a black vice-presidential nominee is unacceptable is totally unfounded. Many Americans would be afraid to support such a statement for fear of being called a racist. Well, I think it is time to cut out the nonsense and face a few facts. No matter how revolutionary one may be, one must put a statement in context before he judges it. In the case of Muskie's statement, I sincerely believe he is right.

If one would just look over the facts about America, no matter how unjust it may be, you would find that at this point a great portion of Americans would not vote for a black candidate. It is not until people start looking at America and accepting its faults as fact that something will be done about them. We must therefore put Muskie's statement into context and try to do something to change the atmosphere in America so that the fact of color loses the meaning it has in American society today. Instead of immediately standing up and crying injustice, we must accept that only the hard truth has been told.

LEIGH HUNT BRUCE
Langenhagen, West Germany.

ly the honorable and safe withdrawal of American troops and the release of American prisoners of war. Nixon can get a compromise if he will settle for that safe and honorable withdrawal and the release of his prisoners, without insisting that President Thieu and the Saigon regime must remain in power, backed by the U.S. Air Force.

What Hanoi cannot do is mount a military offensive without being bombed, and what Washington cannot do is to bomb without increasing the opposition of Hanoi and the destruction of South Vietnam.

There has to be some kind of accommodation. At some point, either in the Paris peace talks or through Moscow or Peking, both sides have to deal with the realities of the situation. The Democratic candidates for the presidency are not going to give Hanoi the answer. Hanoi is going to have to deal with Nixon, who is the only President we have, and he is offering them a compromise, which is probably the best they are going to get in the foreseeable future.

Should West Bail Out Ghana?

By Jay Ross

WASHINGTON.—When a struggling democracy in a developing nation is in an economic mess as a result of a past dictatorship, how much can Western nations do to bail it out?

In the case of Ghana, which underwent its second military coup in the last five years, it appears that not nearly enough was done in terms of debt relief or increased aid.

Ghana, one of the few African nations which had managed to replace a military regime with a viable democracy, has been saddled with upwards of a billion dollars in foreign debt ever since the overthrow of President Kwame Nkrumah six years ago.

Ties Worsened

During the Nkrumah regime, U.S.-Ghanaian relations grew steadily worsened with aid dropping from a \$60 million peak to less than \$5 million during the last year.

Since Nkrumah's overthrow, aid has risen again to \$30 million and relations have improved markedly. Ghana's debt to the United States is relatively low.

But still the international debt, mainly to Britain, remained as too heavy a burden.

In economic terms the \$45 million in foreign debt servicing Ghana is scheduled to pay this year represents 11 percent of the country's budget.

The Ghanaian Finance Ministry said that from 1966 to 1969 the country spent the equivalent of two years of foreign aid merely in interest payments on the debt.

Politically, the debt meant the government could not move ahead with development projects. This combined with the low-profile government of Prime Minister Kofi Busia, caused an invidious comparison with Nkrumah's charismatic leadership and prestige projects.

As Prof. Fred Hayward, an

African specialist at the University of Wisconsin, commented: "The foreign creditors were awfully slow to realize the political implications of the debt—that it put the Busia government in an awkward position."

In such a situation, he said, there were two alternatives: repudiation of the debt or a coup. To be sure, the blame is not all one-sided. Ghana frequently talked about austerity programs but did not take strong measures. Government operational expenditures continued to mount and imports rose by \$100 million last year. The government also did not take a very aggressive attitude on rescheduling the debt.

Complicating the picture was the fact that the world price for cocoa, which accounts for about 70 percent of Ghana's exports, dropped by about 50 percent in the last two years.

And yet, running throughout the comments of several African experts there is the feeling that the West could have done more in terms of debt relief or greater aid.

The government did not repudiate the debt because it did not want to endanger future support from creditor countries.

But even though overall foreign aid increased in the last couple

of years, it still barely exceeded the debt repayment schedule. Britain did not accept Ghana's proposals for renegotiation and more negotiations were scheduled this year.

Late last year the Ghanaian government began taking stringent economy measures, cutting the military budget and civil service benefits, imposing new taxes and reducing union demands for wage increases.

"Courageous"

Politically the acts were "courageous," according to an international aid expert, but in terms of economic arithmetic it was not enough.

Finally, on Dec. 27, the currency was devalued by 48 percent and tough import restrictions were imposed.

Such measures mainly hit the masses of goods from abroad: the middle and upper classes, including the military. And they are vital in keeping a fledgling democracy afloat.

Then the military provided its answer with a coup.

As one expert on Africa put it: "Men with guns have a tremendous ability to shape the affairs of states."

In the case of Ghana, the question remains, could the West have helped to avoid the outcome?

Early Error Recalled

McCarthy's Position On the Vietnam War

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—When did Eugene McCarthy change his mind about Vietnam? When did he exchange hawk plumage for dove feathers? Now that he is attacking Sen. Edmund Muskie and, by implication, Sen. Hubert Humphrey for upholding Lyndon Johnson's Indochina policy at the 1968 Democratic convention and in the subsequent campaign, these questions become pertinent.

His scornful finger-pointing at his two most formidable rivals for this year's Democratic presidential nomination invites the assumption that his own delicate conscience always recoiled from employment of American force in what he regards as a totally witless imperialistic adventure. Yet he is no less a convert than Muskie and Humphrey. The only difference is that he embraced the faith sometime between 1964 and 1968 whereas his former fellow senators came to it a little later.

McCarthy's head start was, of course, fortuitous, if not opportunistic. It gave him an issue and a shot at fame. He was free to exploit it, as Humphrey and Muskie, running for the Democratic succession to a Democratic administration, were not. It is useless to speculate on what McCarthy's position would have been in 1968 had he, rather than Humphrey, been chosen to run with Johnson in 1964 and thus inherited the 1968 nomination. Perhaps the present Humphrey-McCarthy roles would have been reversed. Probably not, though, because there isn't even a trace element of vindictiveness in Humphrey's makeup.

McCarthy voted in 1964 along with all the leading and most of the also-ran 1972 Democratic hopefuls for the Gulf of Tonkin resolution. This resolution granted President Johnson authority to order whatever military dispositions he deemed necessary to achieve United States objectives in Vietnam. Only two votes were cast against it in the whole of Congress, House and Senate, and McCarthy's was not one of them. The dissenters were Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon and Sen. Ernest Gruening of Alaska, both of whom were retired by their constituents at the first opportunity.

Like Muskie, Humphrey, Sen. George McGovern, Mayor John Lindsay of New York, then a member of the House, Sen. Henry Jackson and Sen. Vance Hartke, McCarthy supported the 1964 resolution. Unlike some of his colleagues, he didn't, so far as the record shows, raise questions about the consequences of so great a delegation of power to the White House. He believed, as did his colleagues and Johnson himself, that American ships had been attacked by North Vietnamese patrol boats in the Gulf of Tonkin on two occasions. First reports on these attacks have since been challenged as inaccurate. Sen. William Fulbright has charged that Congress was deliberately misled and that it never intended the resolution to be a blank check for military escalation.

The fact remains that American ships were fired upon on at least one of the two occasions re-

ported and there is no room for doubt that congressmen and senators, including Fulbright and McCarthy, assuming that he was paying attention, understood what they were doing.

A revealing exchange on the Tonkin resolution while it was under debate in the Senate is reproduced with understandable exactness in Johnson's book, "The Vantage Point, Perspectives of the Presidency, 1963-1969." The colloquy was between Sen. John Sherman Cooper and Fulbright: Cooper: Does the senator consider that in enacting this resolution we are satisfying the requirements of Article IV of the Southeast Asia Defense Treaty? In other words, are we now giving the President advance authority to take whatever action he may deem necessary respecting South Vietnam and its defense, or with respect to any other country included in the treaty?

Fulbright: I think that is correct.

Cooper: Then, looking ahead, if the President decided that it was necessary to use such force as could lead into war, we will give that authority by this resolution?

Fulbright: That is the way I would interpret it. If a situation later developed in which we thought the approval should be withdrawn, it could be withdrawn by concurrent resolution. That is the reason for the third section.

Cooper: I ask these questions because it is well for the country and all of us to know what is being undertaken.

Withdrawal

The resolution was withdrawn, but not until after Johnson had been succeeded by President Nixon, who didn't oppose the move, feeling that he had sufficient power to execute a gradual pullback from Vietnam without specific congressional authorization. Other efforts to limit the President's freedom of action in Indochina by Fulbright and others have met with very limited success.

Fulbright, while grumbling about the circumstances of the Tonkin Gulf resolution's submission to Congress, has confessed that he now considers that he made a mistake by sponsoring it. If McCarthy has ever made a similar confession it has escaped notice. He talks as though he were born knowing that Vietnam was a tragic bungle.

As it turns out, however, he probably did make a favor by calling a press conference to declare the senator from Maine a chance to do what he does best: project an image of responsibility and honesty. He said he now thought he had made a mistake by going along with Johnson policy in 1968. He expected to be held accountable for what he had done right as well as what he had done wrong in his quarter century of public service. His answer to McCarthy was far more engaging than his rather pedestrian announcement of candidacy a day earlier.

Oslo Minister Balks at Pact With EEC

Fisheries Leader Jolfs Government

OSLO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Norway's Minister of Fisheries, Gunnar Hoem, has refused to sign his country's accession treaties to the Common Market, dealing a severe blow to Premier Trygve Bratteli's campaign for public support for Norway's entry.

Mr. Bratteli, a strong pro-European, said at a press conference today that Mr. Hoem told him in a letter that he found it impossible to sign because the European Economic Community had failed to give the Norwegian fishermen a legally binding assurance about their economic future.

Political observers here said this could mean a disastrous setback to Mr. Bratteli's efforts to overcome solid opposition from fishermen to the agreement reached in Brussels on Saturday.

Meanwhile, students and political groups staged strikes to protest against the visit of Mr. Bratteli and Foreign Minister Andreas Cappelen to Brussels for next Saturday's ceremonies in which the four applicant countries—Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland—will sign the accession treaties.

Mr. Hoem is highly respected among the fishermen, whose union yesterday rejected the fisheries protocol, which would create a 12-mile fishing limit around all but a small part of Norway's long coastline.

The minister's complaint was that Norway had failed to gain a legally binding commitment from the EEC for a continuation of the 12-mile limit after 1982.

He said in his letter that the political assurance received from the EEC and the political statement issued by the Norwegian delegation during the final session in Brussels was, in his opinion, not enough.

Should Mr. Hoem resign, Magnus Andersen, a former minister of fisheries and a pro-European, would probably take his place.

Mr. Bratteli received solid support from the Labor party's national council. A press statement said 32 of its members approved the results of the negotiations while only two voted against.

Israeli Hails Soviet 'Threat' On Immigrants

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Israeli Prime Minister Pinhas Sapir today warmly welcomed reported Soviet threats to flood Israel with more immigrants than it could absorb.

Mr. Sapir told the 28th World Zionist Congress here: "We will accept this invasion with love and pleasure."

Mr. Sapir was referring to a report carried by the independent newspaper Haaretz from the Washington correspondent last week quoting a Soviet diplomat as having said that Moscow would flood Israel with immigrants.

According to Haaretz, the diplomat said the Israeli assessment of some 35,000 immigrants from Russia in 1972 was smaller than it would in fact turn out to be.

Mr. Sapir said Israel was pleased with the change that had occurred in Soviet immigration policy, and he hoped it would lead to improved relations in other fields.

City in Virginia Plans to Destroy 150,000 Starlings

RADFORD, Va., Jan. 19 (UPI).—Officials of this southwest Virginia city plan to exterminate 150,000 starlings whose presence has been called a health hazard.

The city council voted to have wildlife specialists spray the birds with a detergent foam solution that would leave their feathers matted and expose them to weather, resulting in their death.

The decision was greeted with cheers from most residents, who had been demanding a solution to the starling problem. They complained that the birds' droppings have covered their lawns, trees, houses and cars.

"It smells like a steaming barnyard," said one woman. Glenn Duderar, a Virginia Tech wildlife specialist, said the droppings could also carry encephalitis and other diseases.

The city said the extermination will be carried out within two weeks.

Paintings, Stradivarius Stolen in Marseilles

MARSEILLES, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Thieves raided a museum here last night and stole eight paintings worth 300,000 francs and a Stradivarius violin, the police said today.

The paintings included works by Corot, Delacroix and Ingres at the Louis Gruber-Lebadie Museum, the police added.

Toyotas Recalled in U.S.

TORANCE, Calif., Jan. 19 (Reuters).—About 110,000 Japanese Toyota Corolla cars in the United States are being recalled in March to check their fuel systems, the company announced here yesterday.



BREAKING TO ENTER—British troops used the hood of an armored car as a scaffolding as they broke into a building in the market area of Belfast during the search for seven detainees who fled a prison ship on Monday.

Snipers in the Irish Republic Fire on Troops; No One Hurt

BELFAST, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Snipers, concealed on the Irish Republic side of the border, opened fire today on a British Army patrol in Ulster for the second day in a row, an army spokesman said.

He said the patrol returned the fire but there were no casualties. Gunmen launched a similar sniper attack yesterday.

The spokesman said there were no casualties in that clash either. An army spokesman said British troops wounded a sniper in Londonderry and seized 14 suspected members of the Irish Republican Army in two days of raids.

Suspects in Belfast. The spokesman also said troops arrested 14 IRA suspects in the Belfast area in 24 hours.

Police in Belfast, meanwhile, were still investigating the murder of a 40-year-old Protestant bus driver who was shot to death in front of his wife and children at home during the night.

Two gunmen opened fire on Sidney Agnew as he came to the doorway of his home in the Protestant Mount District. When one of Mr. Agnew's three children answered the door and called her father, "He came and the men shot him dead," an army spokesman said.

He was the 31st person to die in Northern Ireland since August 1968. Mr. Agnew was scheduled to testify in court against several men accused of hijacking his city bus, British security forces said.

Two Unionist Parliament backbenchers today joined in a motion censuring Prime Minister Brian Faulkner's announcement.

Hickok Head Among 9 Dead In Plane Crash

VICTORIA, Texas, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A private jet carrying nine persons, including the president of one of the largest leather companies in the United States, struck a utility pole while trying to land in thick fog yesterday, exploded and burned. All aboard were killed.

The jet was attempting an instrument landing in fog that had cut visibility to as low as an eighth of a mile.

Among the victims were William Wright and his wife, Barbara. Mr. Wright was president of the Hickok Co. The company is well known in the sporting world for its annual presentation of the Hickok Belt to the outstanding sports figure of the year.

Marshall Yakubowski, whose arrival was not previously announced, was accompanied by the pact's chief of staff, Army Gen. S. M. Stemenko, and the Soviet ambassador to Romania, V. I. Drozhdenko.

No details of the meeting were given. It was believed that it covered the forthcoming Warsaw Pact summit conference in Prague. A Hungarian report yesterday said the conference may take place later this week.

Soviet Marshal Sees Romanian President

VIENNA, Jan. 19 (AP).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Soviet Marshal Ivan I. Yakubovskii, the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact armies' supreme command, the Romanian news agency Agerpres reported.

Marshall Yakubovskii, whose arrival was not previously announced, was accompanied by the pact's chief of staff, Army Gen. S. M. Stemenko, and the Soviet ambassador to Romania, V. I. Drozhdenko.

No details of the meeting were given. It was believed that it covered the forthcoming Warsaw Pact summit conference in Prague. A Hungarian report yesterday said the conference may take place later this week.

DEATH NOTICE
STEPHEN HOLMES, died suddenly in Paris on January 17. A religious service will be held January 20 at 3 p.m. at the American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e. Friends will please mention this notice as a personal invitation.

Even If Elections Are Held

3 Former Leaders Barred From Political Life in Greece

By Henry Kamm

ATHENS, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The chief spokesman of the government of Premier George Papadopoulos indicated last night that leaders of Greek political parties, made inactive since the military coup of 1967, would not be allowed to return to political life even if elections were held.

Asked how soon Greeks might be allowed to choose their leaders freely, the spokesman, Vyron Stamatoopoulos, said it had taken Britain 200 years to achieve democracy. Then he raised his right hand, pointed his fingers and said it might take Greece that many years. He added: "And even if I'm wrong by a few fingers it won't be the end of the world."

In an interview in his office, Mr. Stamatoopoulos, who has the status of a cabinet member, singled out the leaders of Greece's two principal parties as men who would not be allowed to play a political role again.

They are Panagiotis Kanellopoulos, the last premier under the parliamentary system; George Mavros, a former minister, and Demetrios Papaspyrou, last president of parliament. Mr. Kanellopoulos is leader of the conservative National Radical Union, and Mr. Mavros and Mr. Papaspyrou have spoken on behalf of the liberal Center Union, leaderless since the death of former Premier Papandreu in 1968.

In a two-hour interview, conducted through an interpreter, Mr. Stamatoopoulos appeared to extend his stricture to all politicians who have not made their peace with the government established by the military junta. But he cited only the three leaders by name.

"They are not regarded as political personalities," the spokesman said. "They are outside the rules of the game of democracy."

Mr. Stamatoopoulos said that this was so because Mr. Kanellopoulos, Mr. Mavros and Mr. Papaspyrou did not recognize the constitution. Adopted in a referendum held under martial law, by a reported majority of 92 percent, the constitution has been in effect since 1969, except for its provisions guaranteeing freedom of political activity, elections and certain individual rights.

The spokesman's declaration seemed to political observers here to remove doubt over Mr. Papadopoulos's eventual intentions toward the former leaders of political life. In a speech last Jan. 8 to the advisory committee on legislation, a select body that sits occasionally where parliament used to meet, the premier called on the politicians of old to "admit the errors of the past," say that they "deceived" the Greek people and "rally under the constitution."

The party leaders, although consistently critical of provisions of the constitution and the method of its adoption, have not repudiated it, political observers said. The government spokesman's statement, asserting that they had done so, appeared to close the door on their eventual return to politics while Mr. Papadopoulos remains in power.

Tremor Shakes Italian Riviera

SAVONA, Italy, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—A strong earth tremor rocked this northwestern seaside city and other Italian Riviera towns today, causing panic in the streets.

The tremor caused cracks in walls, sent objects falling off tables and set chandeliers swinging.

The police reported no injuries and no serious damage. The Faenza Observatory said other regions of Italy could expect tremors soon.

London Talks In Coal Strike Make No Gain

Both Sides Admit Deadlock on Wages

LONDON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Paini hopes for an early end to a nationwide strike by coal miners were dashed today when management and the union admitted that they were still deadlocked.

The admission came after a three-hour meeting here between the National Coal Board, which runs the state-owned mines, and leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers, which is seeking substantial wage increases.

It was the first time since the strike began on Jan. 9 that the two sides had met.

The discussions merely aimed at reaching a basis for further negotiations, but both sides issued a statement saying that there was no indication that such talks would be productive.

289,000 Men Out

The union opposes the reopening of negotiations unless the coal board indicates that it is prepared to improve on its offer of a 7.9 percent pay raise.

Violence flared on the picket lines again today when female office workers attempted to reach the coal board's headquarters at Doncaster in northeast England.

They were beaten and one had soil pushed in her face, according to a board spokesman.

In Southfleet, southeast England, a miner was arrested and charged with damaging a truck after a clash between pickets and drivers at a coal depot.

Liner Fire Probe Set

HONG KONG, Jan. 19 (AP).—The Hong Kong government today announced that a full-scale Marine Court inquiry will be held into the fire here 10 days ago which destroyed the former luxury passenger liner Queen Elizabeth.

Supreme Court Judge A.M. MacMillan was named to head the inquiry.

Obituaries Rochelle Hudson, 58, Star Of '30s and '40s in Hollywood

PALM DESERT, Calif., Jan. 19 (NYT).—Rochelle Hudson, 58, a movie star of the 1930s and early '40s, was found dead Monday in her home here.

An autopsy was scheduled to determine the cause of death. She suffered from a recurrent heart ailment.

Miss Hudson, who made more than 75 films, appeared in support of Wallace Beery, Will Rogers, Fredric March and other leading men of the period.

She left Hollywood in 1943 after making "Queen of Broadway," saying, "You can only be an ingenue for so long." But she returned in 1955 to appear in "Rebel Without a Cause," starring James Dean and Natalie Wood.

Miss Hudson also appeared for a 38-week run in a television series, "That's My Boy," starring Eddie Mayehoff.

In 1964 she made another comeback in Hollywood, appearing in "Straitjacket" with Joan Crawford.

Born in Oklahoma in 1914, she was taken to Hollywood by her mother at the age of 13 to be coached as a film actress. RKO cast her with Edna Mae Oliver in "Laugh and Get Rich" and "Fanny Foley Herself." Later she went to 20th Century-Fox as leading lady with Will Rogers in "Dr. Sam."

Miss Hudson was married and divorced three times. Her first marriage was to Hal Thompson, a story editor at Walt Disney Studios. Her second was to Dick Hyland, a Los Angeles Times sports writer. She and her third husband, Robert Mindell, were divorced last year. The divorce became final 10 days ago.

Stanley Prager

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Stanley Prager, 54, director of "Come Blow Your Horn" and many other plays for Broadway and television, died yesterday on a business trip to Los Angeles. Mr. Prager had been a stage

and film actor before turning to directing, playing, as he told an interviewer in 1969, "all the parts that Phil Silvers wouldn't play."

Mr. Prager spent three years at Johns Hopkins University before committing himself to the theater in summer stock and on Broadway, where he was in "The Skin of Our Teeth" and "The Eve of St. Mark."

He played in the screen version of "The Eve of St. Mark" and many Hollywood parts followed. He did not desert Broadway, and won critical praise in 1951 for his performance in the Bert Lahr revue, "Two on the Aisle." In 1953 he played Packer Englund in the revival of "Room Service," and in 1954 he was "Pete" in "The Pajama Game."

Mr. Prager was last represented on Broadway with "Minnie's Boys," the musical based on the Marx Brothers, in 1970, and "70 girls 70," in 1971, another musical.

Simon Ratner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (VFP).—Simon Ratner, 67, a pioneer member of the U.S. Table Tennis Association and the finest American player in his age group in the 1960s, is dead.

He was a five-time national table tennis champion in the men's over-50 class and won three outright over-60 titles in 1966, 1967 and 1968, before a cancer operation temporarily halted his career.

Mr. Ratner, who represented the United States in the 1963 world championships at Prague, had planned to accompany the U.S. table tennis team on its historic trip to China last spring but was sidelined by his illness.

Dr. E.A. Robinson

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Jan. 19 (NYT).—Dr. Edward A. Robinson, 61, chairman of the classical languages department at the Newark campus of Rutgers University since its formation in 1964, died of cardiac failure on Saturday.

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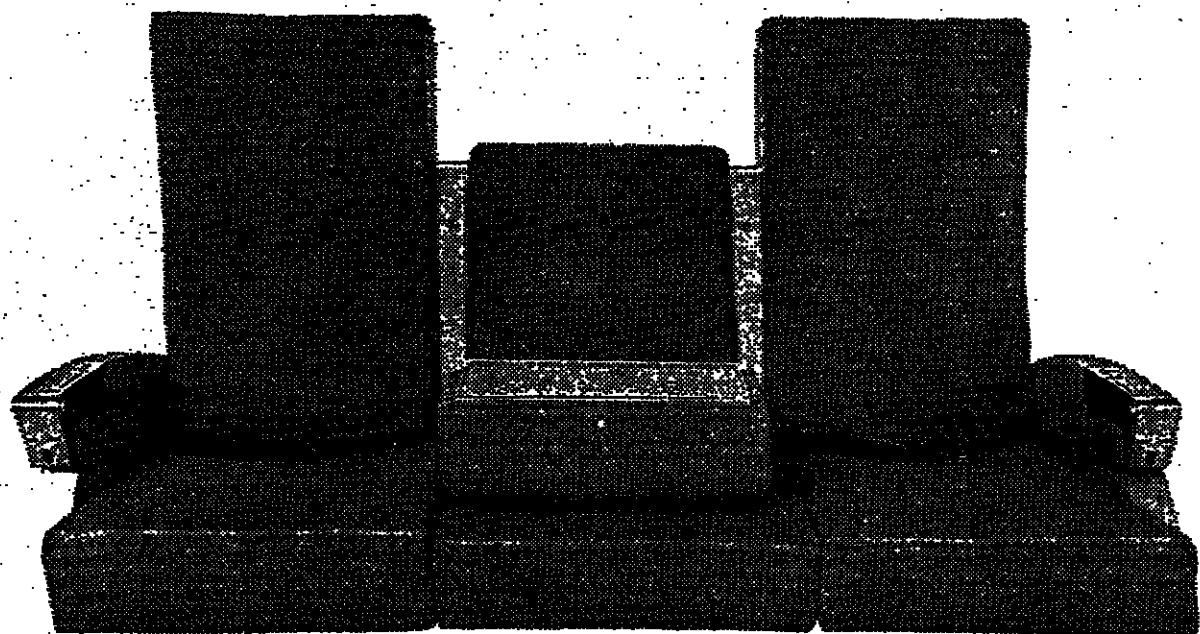
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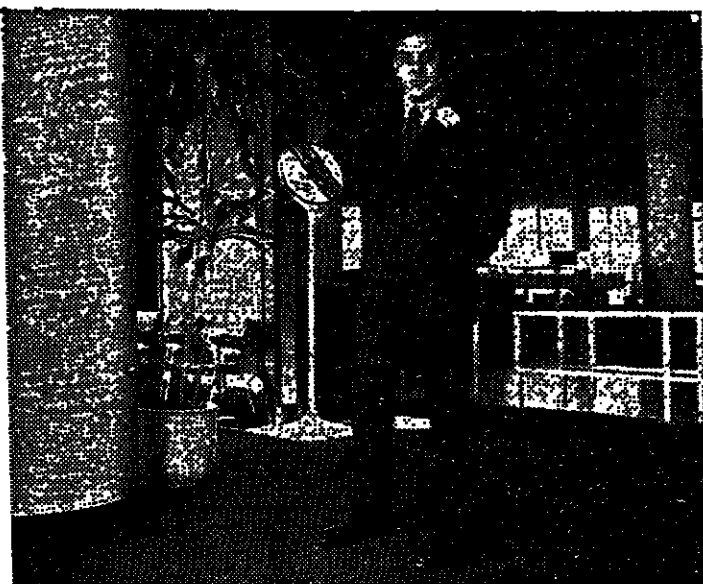
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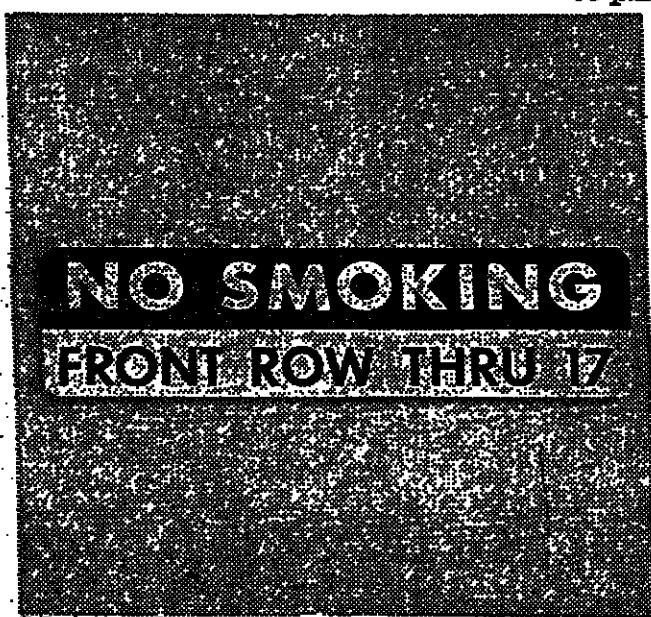
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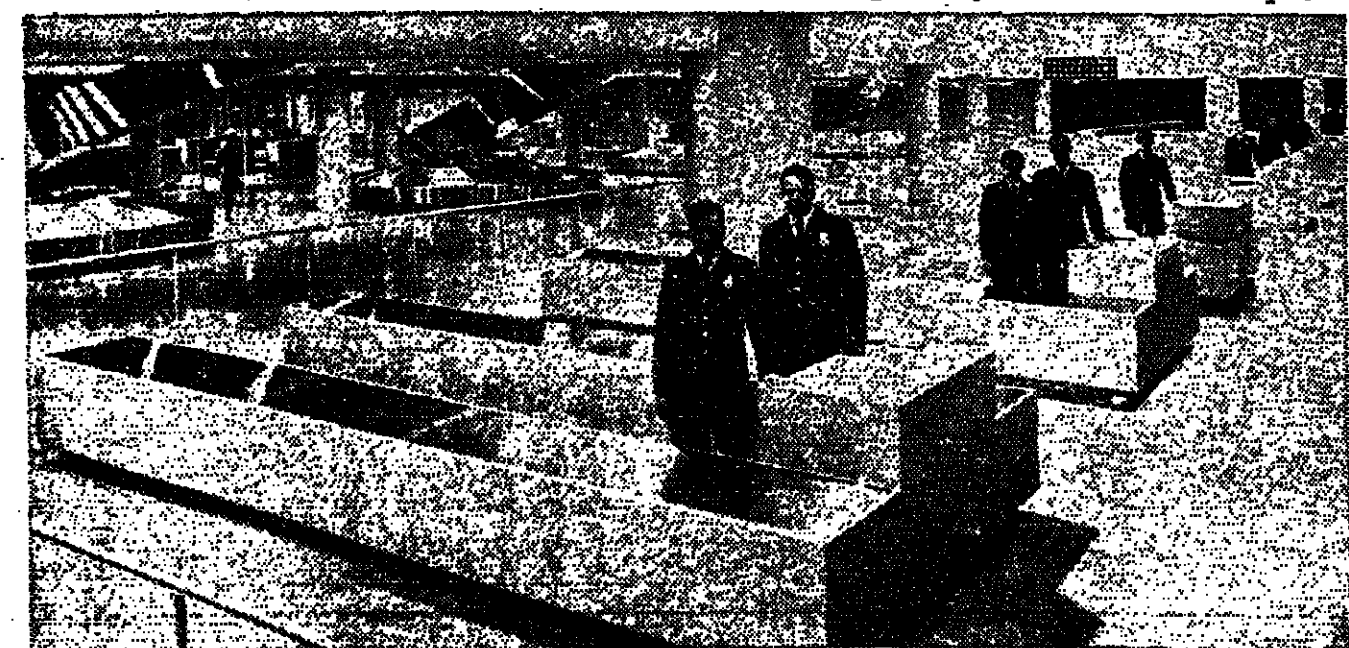
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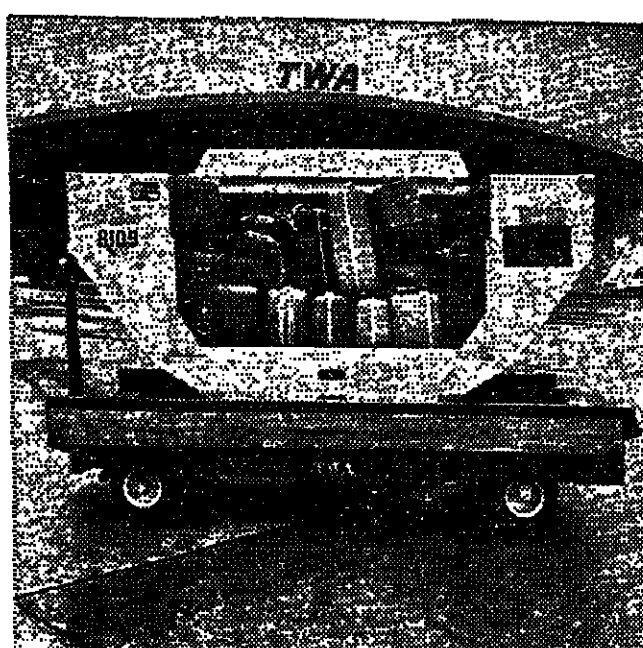
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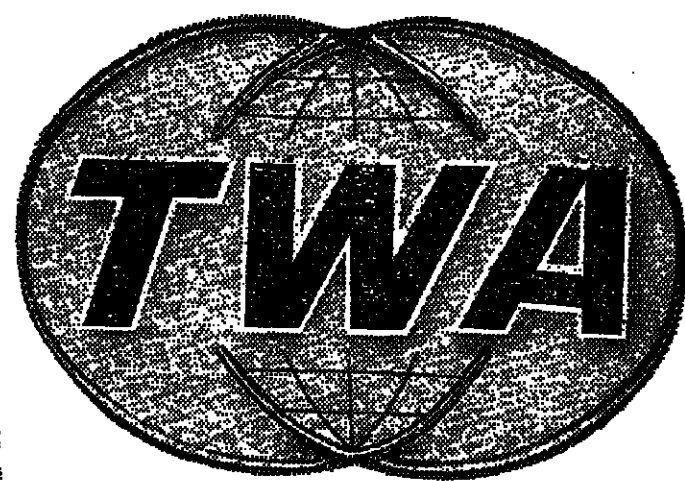
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Dollar's Role Is Played Out, Schiller Says Urges Greater EEC Monetary Muscle

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
BONN, Jan. 19.—The United States is no longer prepared to manage the international currency system and the Common Market must take a bigger role, Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller said today.

"The United States is no longer prepared to subordinate its own economic and currency policies to the responsibilities of a key currency country," Mr. Schiller told the West German parliament in his first detailed report to that body since the Washington currency conference last month.

While endorsing the results of that conference, Mr. Schiller made it clear that he felt major problems remain to be conquered before stability returns to the currency markets.

European Responsibility
At the same time, he gave clear guidelines for the future evolution of a new system. The world must evolve in stages from a dollar-based currency system into a multinational system. He said Europe "has a special responsibility and a guiding role to play in such a multinational system."

The expanded EEC, he said, "is by far the biggest partner in currency and trade relations in the Western world." The community must accept this higher responsibility and take the initiative for progress in trade and currency matters.

Mr. Schiller's speech, though gently worded, was in fact a declaration that the United States no longer plays a dominating role in international currency affairs. The agreement reached in Washington was only a starting point for a new system.

Its success, he said, depended on greater elasticity and better control of international liquidity. He put emphasis on the need for special drawing rights (SDRs) to play a greater role and one independent from any national currencies.

Mr. Schiller did not renounce the United States of abandoning its responsibilities for running the world currency system. "The burdens of the system, which the United States has borne since the end of the war, have in the meantime exceeded the power of any one land," he said.

A monetary policy must be free from the constraints of the American balance of payments," he added. "In place of a single-structure currency system we must create in stages a multinational system."

The minister made no predictions how long the Washington agreement might hold. But he said the greater the cooperation among the Western industrial lands, the greater its life expectancy.

© Los Angeles Times

Rejects Talk of New Crisis
BONN, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Mr. Schiller rejected talk of a new monetary crisis in view of foreign exchange market developments over the past few days. He stressed that the wide fluctuations in currency rates adopted last month could only fulfill their function if rates fluctuate freely within those margins.

Rates are well within the upper and lower intervention points, he said, and there can be no question of speculation on an alteration of the newly agreed central rates.

He said the government and the Bundesbank are in full agreement about future intervention policy on the foreign exchange market.

The United States must be given time to put its balance of payments back into equilibrium following the international realignment, Mr. Schiller said. But the problem of the non-convertibility of dollars held by central banks must be discussed soon.

The United States cannot be allowed to escape its obligations to honor these dollar debts in the long-term, Mr. Schiller said.

He also urged renewed talks on measures to liberalize world trade. He said U.S. fears that the Common Market (particularly following its expansion) will lead to further loss of U.S. export markets is exaggerated.

Mr. Schiller also said that defending the new exchange rates within the EEC was more important than narrowing the exchange margins among EEC currencies. The rash of controls and restrictions on the free movement of capital imposed by some EEC members in the last few months must be removed as soon as possible, he added.

One Dollar—
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar on major international exchanges: Jan. 19, 1972

100 U.S. dollars to 2.4812
British francs... 44.30-32
Deutsche mark... 3.2125
Free Fr. 47... 5.1457-1256
Swiss franc... 2.4770-30
Yen... 333.5

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Electronic Firms Seen Grouping

Telecom of West Germany, Hasegy of Britain and Sescosem of France are negotiating a regrouping of their electronic component activities, informed industry sources report. Motorola and Texas Instruments, both of the United States, are also reported to be interested in joining the eventual association of the three European firms, the sources say. The move is designed to harmonize production and specialization, as well as European marketing networks, the sources say. It is believed that the firms will set up an equally-owned holding company to manage their electronic component interests. Sescosem is a subsidiary of Thomson-CSF, itself a member of the Thomson-Brandt group. Officials of the companies concerned declined to comment on the report.

Crédit Lyonnais Quits Bank Group

Crédit Lyonnais has left the Brussels-based Banque Européenne de Crédit à Moyen Terme and ceded its undisclosed amount of shares to the other members on a pro rata basis, Sté. Générale de Banque de Belgique reports. The Belgian bank said the decision was taken by common agreement in order to avoid any conflict of interest between the banking groups which Crédit Lyonnais, on the one hand, and the majority of other EEC members, on the other hand, have joined in recent months. Remaining EEC members are Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credit-Anstaltbankverein, Samuel Montagu & Co., Sté. Générale de France and Sté. Générale de Banque de Belgique. Banking sources said this referred to Crédit Lyonnais' close cooperation with Com-

merzbank of West Germany. Informants indicated that a major Swedish bank may fill the vacancy in EEC created by Crédit Lyonnais' withdrawal.

BankAmerica Plans 2-for-1 Split

Directors of BankAmerica have voted to split its common stock 2-for-1, subject to approval by shareholders at the March 21 annual meeting. BankAmerica owns Bank of America, the largest U.S. commercial bank. As of Dec. 31, the company had 50 million shares authorized of which 34,448,247 were outstanding. Directors also voted a regular quarterly dividend of 55 cents a share, payable Feb. 29 to holders of record Jan. 31.

Chrysler Cuts Production

In an effort to reduce dealer inventories, Chrysler says it has closed two auto assembly plants for this week and will halt operations at another plant during next week. The move, affecting a total of 19,000 workers, is the first major cutback by any of Detroit's "Big Three" auto makers since sales began to cool from their record autumn pace. The other auto makers say they have no immediate closing plans to hold down inventories.

Belgian Firm Plans Higher Payout

Sté. Générale de Belgique plans to increase the dividend for 1971 to 140 Belgian francs a share from the 135 francs paid for 1970, after adjustment for the 5-for-1 stock split in 1971. If approved by shareholders, the dividend payment would amount to a total of 751.5 million francs, up from 630 million francs paid last year.

Others Report Profit Woes

Montedison to Skip Dividend, Reorganize

MILAN, Jan. 19 (AP).—Montedison, Italy's giant chemical group, will pay no dividend for 1971. Sales equaled the 1970 levels at more than 2,000 billion lire (\$3.4 billion), general manager Giorgio Mazzanti said today.

The company, controlled by the state through ENI, the national hydrocarbons company, posted no dividend the previous year.

Mr. Mazzanti said Montedison is planning to concentrate in three main sectors: chemical, textile and chain stores.

Other sectors, such as the steel, electronics, the mechanical, have to be dropped. It will also limit its interests in minerals to rare metals, and will neglect hydrocarbons research.

The company does not plan any expansion of its refining capacity, as existing plants are sufficient. However, efforts are not to be spared in plastic materials, one of the group's strengths.

Mr. Mazzanti said. He said that the "largest possible development" will be given the drug and pharmaceutical sector.

Phoenix Gummiwerke Profits 'Deteriorate'

HAMBURG, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—The earnings situation of Phoenix Gummiwerke "deteriorated considerably" in 1971 from 1970, while volume rose 2.6 percent at market prices and 1.4 to 1.5 percent after allowing for the effects of inflation, Hans Werner Kolb, chairman, reported today.

Final 1971 returns are not in yet, Mr. Kolb said. But in view of the lower overall earnings, he said he would not like to commit himself to the continuity of Phoenix's dividend policy which since 1965 has been 5 deutsche marks a share.

Discussing the previously announced planned integration of Phoenix and Continental Gummi-

werke of Hannover, Mr. Kolb said that once all aspects are cleared the merger of the two tire firms is likely to be made retroactive to Jan. 10.

Komatsu Indicates Dividend Cut Likely

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—Komatsu, Japan's leading construction machinery producer, indicated today it is likely to cut its dividend for the half year ended Dec. 31, following a sharp fall in net profit.

Gen-ichi Ito, director and general manager of the finance division, said consolidated net profit for 1971 will "hopefully" total roughly 8 billion yen (\$19.2 million), down from 13.6 billion yen in 1970.

La Centrale of Italy To Omit '71 Dividend

MILAN, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—La Centrale Finanziaria, a leading Italian holding company, proposed to omit a dividend for the year ended Oct. 31, after having paid 350 lire for the previous 12 months.

Oxford Backs Debt of Italian Unit

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—Interphoto Corp. and Oxford Electric Corp. said today Oxford has guaranteed a \$7 million debt of its wholly-owned Italian subsidiary, Urania, to a Milan bank controlled by Michele Sindona, who is indirectly the principal shareholder in both Oxford and Interphoto.

The statement was made in response to requests by the American Stock Exchange for more information on a proposed transaction in which Oxford would sell the bulk of its operations to Interphoto.

It said it closed the year with neither a profit nor a loss, after paying 1.29 billion lire (about \$2.1 million) into reserves. The company also closed the previous year in balance after paying 2.81 billion lire into reserves.

The company said it was reorganizing its industrial interests and broadening its financial operations.

The companies, the complaint said, suspended redemption of shares in the offshore funds about last Sept. 1 and included substantially out-of-date information in letters announcing this freeze to investors.

In addition, it alleged that the defendants manipulated the market in the shares of United Financial Group and distributed false, misleading and deceptive advertisements as well as making false and misleading statements of material facts.

Japan Business Moves Into S. Vietnam

By William D. Hartley
SAIGON, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—As the United States moves with fanfare to withdraw from Vietnam, the Japanese quietly are moving in.

Tokyo has been rapidly increasing its investment in Asia in recent years, but only in the past year or so has much money flowed into Vietnam.

Four Japanese companies, including such giants as Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Kubota, are either operating or building joint-venture concerns to produce agricultural machinery, Matsushita Electric Industries, Sony and

Sanyo Electric are making radio and television sets. Japanese businessmen are seeking sites for food production and mineral development. Experts figure Vietnam could be an important source of hardwood timber, fruit and fish for Japan.

They are also interested in the possibility of low-grade copper ore near the highlands and excellent ceramic clays in the Mekong Delta area.

The most interest centers on unexplored waters around the Vietnamese coast, where international oil companies have been striking oil. Many think there may be deposits around Saigon, too, and a group of nine Japanese companies has been formed to bid on the Vietnamese concessions.

By contrast, only one U.S. firm, the Foremost Dairy division of Foremost-McKesson, has what could be considered a manufacturing facility here.

Japan has profited enormously from the war-through exports of consumer goods to the war-inflated Vietnamese economy (nearly everyone rides a Honda), through sales to U.S. forces in Vietnam and through increased shipments to other Southeast Asian nations bloated by the economic side effects of war.

It was only in 1969 that Tokyo began granting economic aid to

SEC Seeks Receiver for Finance Firm To Prevent Abuses by United Financial Unit

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—The Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) today sought a court order that a receiver be named for United Financial Group Inc., an overseas investment company, to prevent further abuse of investors' funds.

The complaint also asked that United Financial Group, formerly known as USI Group, Robert Pollock, president; five other officers and various affiliate companies be enjoined from violating U.S. securities laws.

The complaint said, is a world-wide complex of more than 60 companies, including offshore mutual funds, real estate concerns, banks and insurance companies under the common control of Mr. Pollock.

Redemptions Not Met
During 1970, the complaint alleged, the financial condition of United Financial's two principal offshore mutual fund subsidiaries deteriorated and at year-end they had not honored requests for redemptions totaling more than \$4 million.

The companies, the complaint said, suspended redemption of shares in the offshore funds about last Sept. 1 and included substantially out-of-date information in letters announcing this freeze to investors.

In addition, it alleged that the defendants manipulated the market in the shares of United Financial Group and distributed false, misleading and deceptive advertisements as well as making false and misleading statements of material facts.

SEC said its 1971 results benefited from a "strong" performance from international loan activities, but did not give further details.

Chase Profits Off 3.5% In Quarter, Up 6% in '71

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (JHT).—Chase Manhattan Corp.'s operating earnings in the final quarter last year fell 3.5 percent from year-earlier levels, the bank holding company reported today. The decline pulled the gain for the year to 6 percent, down from the 9.8 percent reported for the first nine months.

Net income after securities transactions were off 4.1 percent in the fourth quarter. For all of 1971, it showed a 15.2 percent gain in net income, but this was down from the 22 percent advance shown in the nine-month period.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$38.8 \$40.2
Profits (millions)... \$12.2 \$12.6
Per Share... \$0.94 \$0.99

Year
Revenue (millions)... \$147.7 \$139.3
Profits (millions)... \$46.3 \$43.7
Per Share... \$4.43 \$3.85

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Chase said its 1971 results benefited from a "strong" performance from international loan activities, but did not give further details.

Caterpillar Tractor 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 2,200.0 2,100.0
Profits (millions)... 128.3 143.8
Per Share... 2.25 2.43

Corning Glass Works
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 150.9 154.8
Profits (millions)... 4.14 5.88
Per Share... 0.59 1.26

Year
Revenue (millions)... 603.4 609.3
Profits (millions)... 33.89 40.17
Per Share... 4.82 5.72

North Am. Rockwell 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 501.0 517.5
Profits (millions)... 14.65 15.74
Per Share... 0.53 0.49

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 112.5 85.4
Profits (millions)... 3.85 0.8
Per Share... 1.61 0.32

Year
Revenue (millions)... 456.8 413.1
Profits (millions)... 12.81 7.29
Per Share... 5.23 2.95

Union Camp 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 127.35 121.7
Profits (millions)... 6.4 7.5
Per Share... 0.42 0.50

Year
Revenue (millions)... 512.3 482.2
Profits (millions)... 26.1 31.5
Per Share... 1.73 2.08

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 127.35 121.7
Profits (millions)... 6.4 7.5
Per Share... 0.42 0.50

Year
Revenue (millions)... 512.3 482.2
Profits (millions)... 26.1 31.5
Per Share... 1.73 2.08

Prices Drop Slightly on Wall Street Analysts Say Market Adjusts After Rally

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (JHT).—Prices sagged on the New York Stock Exchange today in profit-taking, but the market bounced back to recover the bulk of its losses before the final bell.

Wall Street observers said this action fitted right into the pattern of rise and adjustment that has become familiar since the stock market began to climb spectacularly during the Thanksgiving week of 1971.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, behind nearly 8 points in early afternoon trading, rallied to finish with a net loss of 2.88 at 914.90. In less than eight weeks, the Dow average rocketed nearly 120 without any substantial price correction.

Glamour issues held center stage. Winnebago Industries, up 4 to 64, and Levitz Furniture, up 2 7/8 to 156, both traded at record prices.

As a leading producer of motor homes and recreational vehicles, Winnebago shares sold early last year as low as 8 1/2. The comparable 1971 low for Levitz, the company that has dramatized the potential of warehouse selling in furniture, was 23 5/8. Both stocks have been adjusted for splits.

But it remained for Bausch & Lomb, the third-ranking percentage gainer of 1971, to produce today's most eye-popping gain.

It boomed 13 to 189 7/8, closing at its best level of the busy session and only an eyebrow away from the stock's record high of 191 1/4.

Bausch & Lomb climbed today after officials disclosed greater-than-expected 1971 profits from sales of Soflens, the soft contact lens being marketed by the optical-goods concern.

Control Data, rising 4 to 51 3/4, provided the active list with its best advance.

Elsewhere among the glamour issues, Walt Disney Productions, the company that has caused Wall Street to discover Florida, moved up 4 5/8 to finish at 150 7/8—its best price ever and more than double last year's low as adjusted for a split.

Airlines, a high-flying group in recent seasons, took a slight dip on profit-taking. Delta fell 1 1/4 to 49, while fractional Jones occurred in Braniff, American, Northwest, Eastern, Pan American and Trans World Airlines. National Airlines rose 3/4 to 38 1/4.

The Amex index rose 0.01 to close at 28.75 on volume of 6.17 million shares, off from yesterday's 7.7 million shares.

Tyco Laboratories led the active off 5/8 to 17.

On the bond market, corporates closed 1/8 to 1/4 lower on the day. Government intermediates were off about 1/8 and Treasury bill rates were up 1 basis point.

U.S. Bails Out Detroit Bank

By William H. Jones
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. approved yesterday the largest bank rescue in U.S. history.

Chairman Frank White said the FDIC board voted unanimously to provide \$60 million in an emergency loan to help Detroit-based Bank of the Commonwealth stay in business.

One of the nation's 60 largest commercial banks, the bank has over \$1 billion in deposits.

Only once before has the FDIC, which insures deposits of commercial banks up to \$250,000 per account, stepped in to rescue a bank and that was on a much smaller scale—\$15 million.

The FDIC asserted that a major concern in its support program was "public confidence in the nation's banking system if a billion-dollar institution were to close."

The current management of Bank of the Commonwealth is controlled by Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, which foreclosed on a loan to Commonwealth's former chief, Donald H. Parsons, last year. At the time, Chase held 39 percent of common stock, plus 21 percent of preferred stock, as security.

Under banking laws, Chase must dispose of its holdings within two years of gaining control.

According to Mr. White, Bank of the Commonwealth's major problems, which led to losses of nearly \$11 million in the last two years, include an unusually large investment in low-yielding and long-term municipal bonds, substantial loan losses, a deferred income tax benefit of "doubtful value," and a lack of money that has required large daily borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Stockholders will be asked to create some \$38 million in undivided profits by reducing the value of their securities and foregoing dividend payments until FDIC's loans are repaid.

The Japanese concerns also figure that the billions of dollars the United States must spend here in postwar reconstruction will continue to inflate the economy to their benefit. And they note that, perhaps unique in a war-torn country, Vietnam's roads, ports and electric power systems have been improved, with U.S. money, and now are among the best in Asia.

By contrast, only one U.S. firm, the Foremost Dairy division of Foremost-McKesson, has what could be considered a manufacturing facility here.

Japan has profited enormously from the war-through exports of consumer goods to the war-inflated Vietnamese economy (nearly everyone rides a Honda), through sales to U.S. forces in Vietnam and through increased shipments to other Southeast Asian nations bloated by the economic side effects of war.

It was only in 1969 that Tokyo began granting economic aid to

leasco

Leasco Corporation

U.S. \$85,000,000 Six-year Term
Loan and Revolving Credit

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago
Bankers Trust Company The First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company
Security Pacific National Bank Wells Fargo Bank N.A. Bank of Montreal
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company National Bank of North America
The Fidelity Bank Union Commerce Bank
Western Pennsylvania National Bank American Security and Trust Company
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Hambro American Bank & Trust Co. Union Bank

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Commerzbank AG/Banco di Roma/Credit Lyonnais

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago
acted as Agent Bank

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. arranged the European participations

These securities having been sold, this advertisement is for informational purposes only and is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities.

\$150,000,000

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6% Capital Notes Due July 1, 1979

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Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

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Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

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dnpont Glore Forgan

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Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

M. A. Schapiro & Co., Inc.

Smith, Barney & Co.

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

Wertheim & Co.

White, Weld & Co.

Bache & Co.

January 6, 1972.

—1971-72— Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sta. 100% First High Low Last Chrgs	Net	—1971-72— Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sta. 100% First High Low Last Chrgs	Net	—1971-72— Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sta. 100% First High Low Last Chrgs	Net
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[illegible]

Jul	27.65	28.50	27.65	28.50
Aug	26.80	27.50	26.80	27.50

[illegible]

20	11½	Ogden Cp.	1.56	43	16	16	15¼	15¾	+ ½
34%	25¼	Ogden pfd.	.87	3	30½	30½	30½	30½	- ¼
27%	21½	Ohio Edf.	1.54	65	24½	24½	24	24½	- ¼

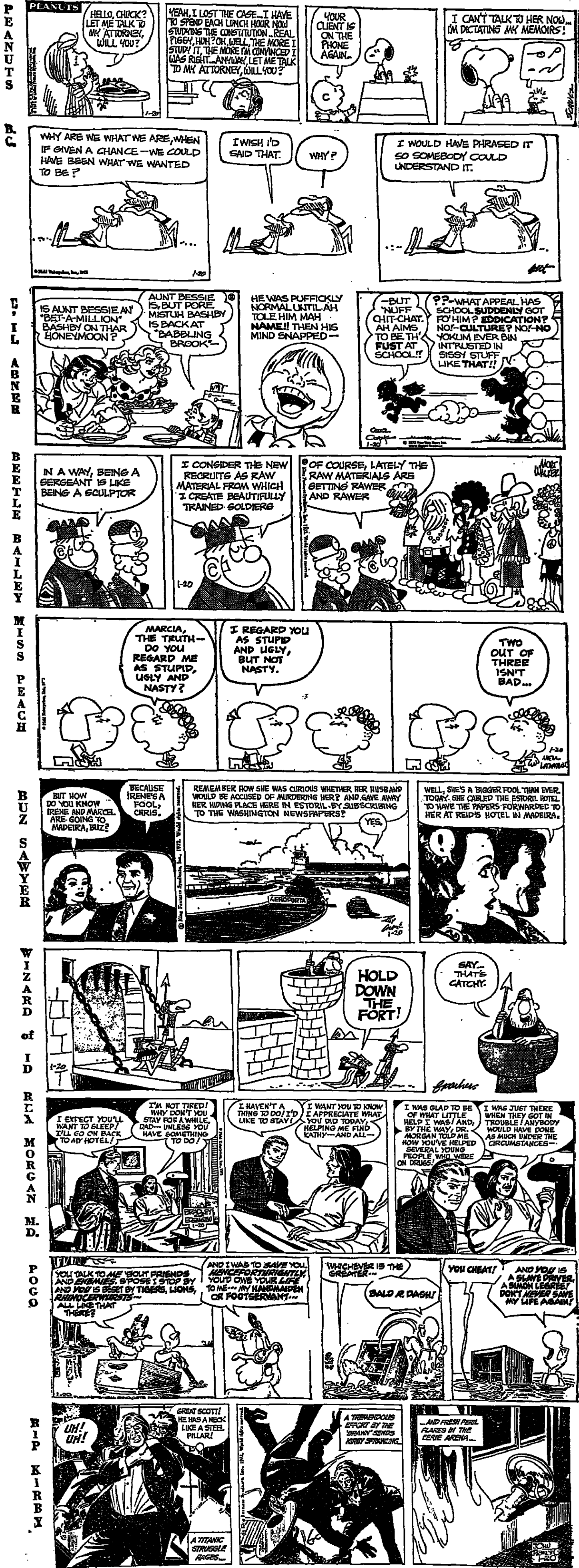
U.S. markets
are profitable
but the
competition
is tough

NEW HIGHS-74	
Arm Edgely	How Elect
Autom Data	Harizon Cp
Bendix Cp	Int Racini
Burnay	Ronaldau pf
Centex Corp	Jorgensen
Chmici Cp	Knight Nws
Cowet Steel	Leahart Cem
Credit Fin	Levitz Fmri:
Delect Int	Ligg My 7pt
DialmFilm	Lionel Corp
Disney	Lonsing Group
Salom Cp pt	Magic Chel

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هكذا من الأهل

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some players would open the South hand with one spade, which is not only an undebated but also runs a serious risk that three no-trump will be played from the wrong side.

Two no-trump describes the strength and distribution of the hand satisfactorily, and the necessity to conceal the strong five-card major suit should not be a deterrent.

North should respond three hearts, and this reach sets the best contract. This slam would only fail if East hit on a club lead, which he would be most unlikely to do. In practice, North made an unwise use of Stayman, and the heart suit was permanently mislaid.

Experts would not all agree about the meaning of the jump to four no-trump by North on the second round. Some would regard it as Blackwood, but North intended a natural invitation to six no-trump, and South, interpreting correctly, bid the no-trump slam.

The no-trump slam is tempting in duplicate play, because the extra 10 total points can be worth many match-points. But it is inferior to six hearts in spite of the fact that six hearts by North can fail, thanks to the location of the club king, and six no-trump by South cannot fail.

NORTH
♠ 74
♥ QJ1062
♦ K954
♣ A2

WEST
♠ 10862
♥ 975
♦ 103
♣ K1094

EAST
♠ A3
♥ 84
♦ J8762
♣ J873

SOUTH (D)
♠ KQJ95
♥ A43
♦ A65
♣ Q85

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
South West North East
2NT Pass 3♣ Pass
3♦ Pass 4NT Pass
6NT Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LAND	LAPID	KRIS
ALICE	PROBE	EST
QUILL	SHIELD	THE
SAD	STEM	ACTOR
ILLES	BALK	
ELDER	HOOPER	
GRAVE	BEAN	REE
GREED	BARR	SERE
ATTEM	DIES	SHEIN
FORM	DISP	PAISIE
FORA	SILIN	
DRAK	TEAL	STU
RAPT	JERRY	LUCAS
ERSE	ALLIVE	LAME
DEED	RUPER	TRES

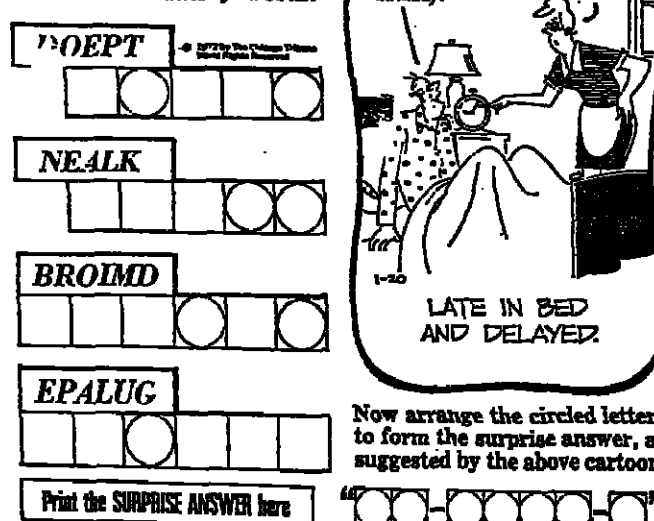
DENNIS THE MENACE



I GOT A COMPLAINT FOR YA! WHEN YOU JUST CALLED ME TO COME HOME, MR. WILSON SAID IT WAS THE PRETTIEST SOUND HE EVER HEARD!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHAIR PATIO FAMOUS MANAGE

Answer: Twice a mother—MAMA

BOOKS

THE CLOSING CIRCLE

Nature, Man and Technology

By Barry Commoner. Knopf. 326 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN this slack season let me offer you an item that I had been avoiding like the pox until now—namely, Barry Commoner's "The Closing Circle: Nature, Man & Technology." Why had I been avoiding it? Last spring, I think it was, I was horrified to read in Sports Illustrated about the discovery of a trout that had grown to misshapen adulthood encased by the ring of a pop-top beer can opener. It had apparently tried to swim through while still a fingerling. Well, that was enough for me. And if Dr. Commoner wished to report that the circle was closing even tighter, I for one preferred not to hear it. I was already sold on the fact that ecology is the paramount issue of our age. But, on the other hand, if a pop-top can opener floating in a brook is the distillate of all human history—as numbers of recent commentators have led us to believe—and as I fully expected Commoner to further underscore—then what could one person do to reopen the circle? Open another book? No, no hum 'til doomsday comes.

But surprisingly, Commoner's is not a doomsday book at all. It may begin by stressing anew how potent the ecological crisis really is. And it may end by avoiding any "specific plan" for resolving the crisis because anyone who proposes to cure the environmental crisis undertakes thereby to change the course of history. But in between that beginning and end it springs several surprises and pulls into extraordinarily clear perspectives a number of corollary issues. And if the total picture it paints is not comforting, it is at least one that can be regarded without hysteria or a raging urge to get drunk.

In between, Commoner presents as lucid a description of ecology and its laws as I have yet come across. He illustrates how those laws have been broken with disastrous consequences in elements as basic as fire (nuclear), air (Los Angeles), earth (Illinois), and water (Lake Erie). He weighs the impacts on the environment of our population explosion and in particular our shocking high per capita consumption of natural resources. He locates what he names "the technological flaw." He judges the prospects for human survival. And he suggests some revisions in economic thinking that we may have to undertake if we plan to remain on this planet for a while.

Do you begin to see the picture? Do you begin to discern the outline of a case against America for plundering the earth's riches and gobbling them up, while the underdeveloped and overpopulated third world goes without? Do you begin to apprehend the ugly American as the quintessential enemy of nature? If you do, you're wrong! At least you're wrong as Commoner states the case.

To begin with, the crisis is not the end result of a steady, cumulative process of history, traceable on a line that began rising when the first hominid chucked his chicken bones in a gulch. It is instead the result of an aberration that seems to have occurred only since World War II, a period during which human beings have somehow "broken out" of the closed, cyclical network in which other living things are held—and from which we had never strayed before.

Second of all, neither America's population growth nor her affluence seems to be a direct cause of the trouble. In a particularly shrewd and lucid display of statistics, Commoner makes the case that the United States could have sustained the same rate of economic and population growth without a "concurrent rise in pollution levels."

The real villain, he argues, "is the technology of production rather than overall output of the economic good." For, since the war, instead of producing goods that can be recycled into the system, we have staggered off on a tangent of synthetic production that has mucked up the system terribly and threatens now to turn our waterways into sources of mass disease within a matter of perhaps three decades.

So man is not inherently evil. All he has to do to right his environmental wrongs is to stop producing detergents, nonreturnable soda bottles, fertilizers, pesticides, synthetic fabrics, plastics and leaded gasoline and go back to the compost heap. It's simple, you see. Relief is just a pop-top away.

Simple? It's really not so simple at all, as Commoner makes clear in his long and astute penultimate chapter on "The Economic Meaning of Ecology." For there are profound economic forces behind the postwar shifts in technology, and a re-designed economy that would account for the balance sheet for long-run ecological and social costs is not something to be dreamed up by utopian futurists. The time is now and the dream must be implemented tomorrow. There's still reason enough to get drunk.

But Commoner has put the problems in terms one can contemplate, which I had scarcely expected when I took up his book. Even my reading of his title was incorrect. "What saved (primitive) life from extinction," he writes at the end, "was the invention, in the course of evolution, of a new life-form which reconverted the waste of primitive organisms into fresh, organic matter. The first photo-synthetic organisms transformed the rapacious, linear course of life into the earth's first great ecological cycle. By closing the circle, they achieved what no living organism, alone, can accomplish—survival."

"Human beings," he writes, "are out of the circle of life, driven not by biological need, but by the social organization which they have devised to 'conquer' nature: means of gaining wealth that are governed by requirements conflicting with those which govern nature. The end result is the environmental crisis, a crisis of survival. Once more, to survive, we must close the circle. We must learn how to restore to nature the wealth that we borrow from it."

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 String-puller's need

7 Island in East River

13 Spice

14 Spice

17 Mr. Grundy

18 Blind parts

19 U.N. name

21 Reverence

22 Dwelling of a sort

23 Wallace of the film

24 Road forks

25 Whirlpool

26 With skill

27 Change gradually

28 Satisfy creditors

30 Bad guy

31 Coveted

32 Actor Yves

35 Made up for

36 "—and begorra!"

37 Unskilled laborers

38 Stadium visitors

39 Drinks

43 Badly

44 Unspoken

45 "—, vidi, vici"

46 Women's

47 French painter

48 Oven fabrics

49 Ranting

51 Complaining ones

53 Wife in Nicolas

54 Bunk!

55 Scheduled item

56 Refer indirectly

DOWN

1 Wearing

2 High ground

3 Considerable sum

4 Greedy ones

5 Also, to Chaucer

6 Tongue part

7 Prayer beads

8 Sardonic writing

9 Irishman: Var.

10 Self-esteem

11 Indian epic

12 Trapped by winter weather

13 Take jewelry

15 Kind of juniper

20 Beatles movie

23 Howled

24 Catch-all words

27 Entrailed

29 Land measures

30 Like a good cake

31 Chapel: Sp.

32 Studios

33 Certain table item

34 Canadian province

36 Clock part

38 Like a rattler

40 Guard

41 Dinner dish

42 Cowardly one

44 "La Plume" de ma—

47 Catcher's glove

48 In good health

50 Bering or Ross

52 French dance

Art Buchwald

The Klein Papers

WASHINGTON—I have just received a top secret document which makes the Pentagon and Anderson papers look as innocent as Erich Segal's "Love Story." Although it may compromise this nation's security and give aid and comfort to our enemies, I feel obligated to reveal the contents so the public will know what is really going on in the Nixon administration.



Buchwald

The document was authored by Herb Klein, President Nixon's director of communications, and was Xeroxed and hand-delivered to me in my office by someone, who for the moment, cannot be identified.

The title of the document, which is 33 pages long, is "Richard Nixon's Third Year."

In the introduction, Klein writes, "In the year now ending President Nixon moved vigorously on both the foreign and domestic fronts to strengthen the foundations for a generation of peace in the world and for a new prosperity, without war and without inflation, here in the United States."

This blockbuster is followed by Klein's revelation that this was a year of bold initiatives including the new economic policies launched on Aug. 15 with the wage-price freeze, job-creating tax stimuli, and measures to bring about a reformation of the international monetary system and a fairer trading break for American goods—in the world's markets.

The Klein papers say that the Nixon administration has given hope to the young as well as the old, and advances in housing, public transportation, in crime control, in education, all contributed toward making our communities more livable.

As if this weren't damaging enough, Klein went on to say that for Nixon, 1971 "was a year of large conceptions, of daring innovation and substantial progress—a year of bold action based on meticulous preparation. (The italics are mine). It was

a good year that promises much for those to follow."

Why Herb Klein would attack the administration in this manner is not clear. There has been some talk that he was disenchanted with the role he has been asked to play in the White House, but it doesn't explain such virulent disclosures as the fact that under President Nixon, employment was increasing strongly, the rate of inflation was being slowed, and "that there was growing confidence that the stubborn economic problems generated by the inflation of the late 1960s were being solved."

Throwing caution to the wind, Klein said President Nixon was responsible for crime rates being down, and rehabilitation rates of criminals up.

Klein also charged the Nixon administration with providing more people with food stamps, advancing the cause of school desegregation and appointing more black ambassadors, black generals, and black admirals (one) than ever before.

The President was also given credit in the Klein papers for reducing highway deaths and pollution, and promising a great future for the farmers in 1972.

As far as foreign relations went, there wasn't one place on the globe where President Nixon hadn't made substantial progress.

To read the section on foreign affairs, things are so rosy that one is surprised to discover that the President was also increasing our aerial and sea superiority.

Not since Jack Valenti attacked Lyndon Johnson has an aide at the White House seen fit to write such a frank and honest appraisal of an American President.

The memorandum was obviously written for limited circulation in the White House and never meant to be seen by the press. But someone in the administration has seen fit to distribute it to the press.

I have the Klein papers in my office right now, and if John Mitchell's Justice Department wants to do anything about it, I'm willing to stand trial. At the risk of going to jail, I believe the public has a right to know what Nixon's public relations people are saying about him.

Mary Blume

American Hamburger Has Come to Paris

"It's really such a silly idea... I don't mean I don't think it's a good idea, but it is silly."

PARIS, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Paris isn't too hot a spot, really not bad at all, but you can't get a decent American hamburger here (the fact that there's no reason why you should be able to is beside the point).

But as of Friday noon the situation should dramatically change: At that moment a brand new hamburger joint will open in the heart of Les Halles, run by a New York restaurateur named Joe Allen.

"The cachet of the whole thing was too irresistible not to try it," Joe Allen says. He is lean, with a nice, large-toothed smile, and is very fit (he doesn't drink, didn't smoke until dealing with French architects put him on Calumet, and is a fervent Kousovsky disciple). He is wearing a red pullover and jeans with flowered cuffs and a couple of rubber bands around his left wrist. He and his yellow Labrador Alice are living in rooms over the restaurant.

"It's really such a silly idea," he says. "I don't mean I don't think it's a good idea, but it is silly."

Silly, perhaps, but hopeful for hamburger nuts because Mr. Allen's taste in this specialty is impeccable: He used to work at the glorious P.J. Clarke's in New York. He is trying not only to match the Clarke Hamburger but also the Arnold Hamburger. But the result will be as good as Clarke's, but thinks it might be the best hamburger here.

The New York Joe Allen restaurant on West 46th Street is a popular shop his hamburger. His Paris backers include such names as Lauren Bacall, Marc Connerly, James Coco and Leonard Frey.

The Paris dodo is pure New York, from the green awning over the entrance with "Joe Allen" in white to the photograph of the only triple dead heat in the history of racing, at Aqueduct on June 10, 1944 ("That picture is in half the bars in New York," Mr. Allen says), to a Mirage Juice Box with Magic Stereophonic Sound which includes records by Bobby Short, Dinah Washington and Judy Garland in addition to today's standard tunes. The French workmen's favorite is "Amazing Grace."

On the long bar on a pre-opening day lie a copy of Kousovsky's "The Joy of Feeling Fit," bills, empty beer glasses and hammers. The red-checked tablecloths had



Joe Allen and Alice on Champs-Elysees.

to be brought from New York, to Mr. Allen's amazement: "In New York everyone thinks Paris is covered in red-checked tablecloths." The place has an authentic New York saloon look that's quite new here.

"If you saw my place in New York you'd see the lack of creativity that's gone into this place," Mr. Allen says.

The walls are covered by movie stills purchased on Sixth Avenue, including a big one of all the MGM stars, from Leslie Ethel Barrymore, seated together in the late 40s and looking furious about it. "Look, that's your whole life passing by," Mr. Allen says.

The chef is a Frenchman via New York. "I was standing outside my place in New York one night. Next door is a French restaurant, the Cafe de France. I said to the owner I need one of your disillusioned countrymen who wants to go back. The owner said, 'Oh you must mean my brother-in-law.'"

Fortunately, says Mr. Allen, the idea of cooking hamburgers in Paris appeals to the repeated chef.

The menu will also include chili, spinach salad, black bean soup, Louis Sherry ice cream made in Belgium, and pecan pie. "And we're attempting to approximate the American sirloin steak. You can come pretty close—if you got ours any place in the States except New York you'd be happy. In New York you'd send it back."

Raised in New York, Joe Allen drifted out of Trinity School and into a variety of jobs from Wall Street to selling books.

"The mainstream of commerce didn't sit too well with me and I didn't sit too well with it. When I got out of the Army my future was blank. I had none. I was sitting in Clarke's one day with about 85 cents in my pocket when Danny the owner said you'd better work for me before you get into trouble."

It was the pre-marijuana Eisenhower years when that kind of life was thriving. The work wasn't interesting, but the people were. I like the hours, the future is fabulous. No alarm clock you wake up when you wake up and you're never late."

After Clarke's Joe Allen opened his own place on 73d and Third which, he says, was like Gander, Newfoundland, at the

time but the new high-rise buildings soon brought him a steady, nervous East Side clientele. He opened his Broadway place about six years ago:

"Theater people are much more fun, they're nicer. The nicest thing about my place is that if I didn't own it I would still go there. I couldn't say that about my place on 73d."

The newest Joe Allen, at 30 Rue Pierre Lescol, will be open seven days a week, from noon to 2 a.m. The reception from the regulars in Les Halles has been warm, though a few hookers thought Allen was planning to bring in his *cat-paws anglaises*. He isn't.

As real estate speculators continue to try to destroy Les Halles, the local spirit seems to be strengthening and more new enterprises are moving in, mixing easily with the old. Joe Allen immediately sensed something special about the quarter when he was looking for a location with his partner Claude Lesieur.

"I'd thought of St. Germain des Pres and Montparnasse, but they seemed a little Eighth Street, you know. Then we were driving through this area with Claude and his father and I said, Stop the car. It looked right." It does.

PEOPLE: When He Gives a Party, He Gives a Party

Fifty is a landmark in any man's life, and American dealer Reese Falley is throwing a quarter-million-dollar transatlantic "jumbo" party to prove it. Mr. Falley, from Atlantic City, N.J., is chartering two Boeing-747 jumbo jets and renting practically the whole of a Paris luxury hotel to make sure that he and his friends celebrate his birthday in style.

Officials at Orly airport said that Falley and some 700 guests were due in Paris today aboard the two Pan-American jets—the biggest charter arrival anyone can remember in Paris. The party will make its way to the Inter-Continental Hotel where it will stay until Sunday. A spokesman there said 707 people were expected. "They are just about taking over the whole place," said one hotel official.

At the hotel they are breaking down the cost of Falley's party as follows: chartering the planes, about \$210,000 (with out meal), more than \$30,000. In the end, it will all cost about \$250,000.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Watsen is giving a reception for the Falley party at his new residence near the Elysee Palace. Mr. Falley and his friends are due to head home again on Sunday evening.

George Gustafson has just folded, splintered and mutilated a computer. Gustafson, executive secretary of the California State Teacher Preparation and Licensing Commission in Sacramento, said switching back to a manual processing system cut the time to clear teacher credentials from 95 days to 10. He said he had converted the operation from a complex, costly automated system to a streamlined, fully manual one and that in firing the million and a half dollars worth of machinery he had also been able to reduce the staff from 240 persons to 105.

The Keystone Cops would have loved Bessie Cash of Oldham, England. Miss Cash, 79, had been driving for nearly 40 years with a nifty a blemish on her license. That all changed Tuesday. Police in Oldham told this

way: Miss Cash headed home from some shopping, wheeled her green mini into a dead end street in the town center. Mounting the pavement, she drove along in front of a row of shops then down a ramp into a pedestrian subway. Bessie, hands clamped on the wheel, skidded into a car-free shopping mall and zig-zagged in and out of a row of trees, scattering shoppers. She then smashed into a police squad car and drove off down a one-way street. She made it to a police station and promptly handed in her license. "I never want to drive again," she said. "For the life of me I can't understand why I did it. I just lost my way."

AILING: Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, nursing a heavy cold at her private residence of Sandringham. MENTIONS: Actress Dame Margaret Rutherford, 73, who went home yesterday after spending six months in a London hospital for fracturing a hip in a fall. RICHIER (maybe): Actress Loretta Young, 50, who was awarded \$550,000 by a Los Angeles jury weighing her \$19 million suit against the National Broadcasting Co. She said she was "delighted." An NBC spokesman called the decision unjustified and said the company would seek a reversal.

With one stipulation, the Atlanta board of aldermen granted William George Hagelka a permit to operate a new restaurant. The wary city fathers told Hagelka he had to change the name to something other than "The Oar House."

Two Berlin boys, aged 11 and 12, each carrying a fishing pole and hat, appeared at Tempelhof airport ticket counter Tuesday and announced they were going to Florida to go fishing where Willy Brandt had been. Ticket agents laughed—until the boys produced 900 marks and \$148 in cash. At that point, wondering where the money had come from, called the police. The police called one boy's grandmother. She said the pair had stolen the money from her. The anglers were sent home.

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